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GREEK LESSONS

W. H. MORRIS.



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GREEK LESSONS:

SHOWING HOW USEFUL AND HOW EASY IT IS
FOR EVERY ONE TO LEARN GREEK.

BY

W. H. MORRIS,

AUTHOR OF 'GREEK VERSUS LATIN.'

THIRD EDITION.

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PREFACE.

WHAT is the use of Greek?

It has three very important uses.

First. There are so many words in English (and new ones are daily being introduced) derived from Greek, that some knowledge of the Greek language is an essential of a sound English education; and it is, besides, of the greatest use in learning Latin and modern languages.

Second. 'There never was such a language to *educate the mind* of man.' It is 'the most subtle and powerful language that ever flowed from the tongue of man;' and yet it is 'an easy language.'*

Third. Above all, it is the language in which, *before all others*, God chose to reveal His will to us—the language of the New Testament. 'No other language will ever express the meaning of God's Spirit as it may be seen to be expressed and

* 'The Intelligent Study of Scripture.' By Dean Alford. Nicet. 3d.

known by those who read the New Testament in its original Greek. In this the English tongue *totally fails.*'

Thus to the every-day man, to the scholar, and especially to the Christian, Greek is of practical value.

I have endeavoured, therefore, to produce a book suited to these three classes.

Firstly. A book for those who may not, perhaps, have much time to give to the subject, but who merely study it to learn English.

Secondly. At the same time, a book all in the right direction for those who wish to know more of that 'wonderful language.'

Thirdly. A book especially adapted to those who desire to read the New Testament in the original Greek, and the Greek version of the Old Testament, from which our Lord and His apostles quoted.

PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION.

THIS EDITION contains such slight alterations in the Grammatical arrangement as were necessary to bring it into harmony with the 'Public School Latin Primer' and its companion book 'Parry's Greek Grammar,' without in any way destroying the original plan of the work.

Great care has been taken to bring prominently before the eye the rich and varied terminology of the Greek language, and at the same time to connect it in the mind with the English equivalents. For this purpose the Greek Inflexions and their corresponding English signs have been printed side by side in bold type. The student will thus be enabled readily to distinguish the Greek Inflexion from its stem—a very important point—and will learn to regard the Inflexion not merely as the sign of a certain Tense or Case, but generally as the representative of some English word or words.

When terminations have by this means acquired in the mind a distinct signification, they will immediately suggest to the English mind the same idea that they would convey to the mind of the native Greek, without any preliminary process of reasoning about Cases or Tenses.

The Adjectives and Substantives in the Vocabularies are arranged according to their *gender*, in three columns. The genders of words will thus be learned intuitively without any effort, and a more permanent impression will be made on the memory by the *locality* of a word in the left, centre or right column, than by the easily forgotten *m. f.* and *n.*

The Verbs of each class are grouped together in distinct vocabularies, so as to familiarise the ear with the rhythm of each conjugation *separately*, and thus fix it firmly in the mind.

Some English words, derived from the Greek words in the preceding Vocabularies, are appended to the Exercises. These answer the twofold purpose of teaching the true and exact meaning of many English words, and of forming a key to remembering the Greek words from which they are derived. In the hands of an intelligent teacher they may be made a very interesting study, and the student will find, from the very beginning, that 'Greek' is something practically useful.

The Accents have been added in this Edition in deference to suggestions made to the author.

The author desires to express his obligations for many valuable suggestions to N. POCOCK, Esq., M.A., E. WALFORD, Esq., M.A., and to the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., whose excellent Grammar is recommended as being the best adapted to succeed this work.

CLIFDEN HOUSE,
Ealing Road, near Brentford.
April 1874.

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ON THE METHOD OF USING THIS BOOK.

1. The Vocabularies, Grammatical Forms, Rules, &c., should be committed to memory before attempting to translate the Exercises.
2. In learning Grammatical Forms it will be found advantageous to repeat the Inflexions (in large type) *without* as well as with the stems, and to learn the Adjectives in the same way as their kindred Substantives, taking each gender separately.
3. Frequent practice should be given in Declining and Conjugating. For very young learners the Lessons may be divided into two or more portions, one of which should consist entirely in committing to memory and declining the words at the heads of the Exercises.
4. Repetition is recommended every ten or twenty Lessons, according to age; the object to be kept in view being rather to learn thoroughly than to proceed quickly.

GREEK LESSONS.

I.

THE ALPHABET.

LARGE.	SMALL.	SOUND.	NAME.	LARGE.	SMALL.	SOUND.	NAME.
A	α	a	alpha	N	ν	n	nu
B	β	b	bēta	Ξ	ξ	x	xi
Γ	γ	g (as in <i>go</i>)	gamma	Ο	ο	ō (as in <i>not</i>)	omicron
Δ	δ	d	delta	Π	π	p	pi
E	ε	ē (as in <i>met</i>)	epsilon	Ρ	ρ	r rh	rho
Z	ζ	z	zēta	Σ	σ	(s final) s	sigma
H	η	ē (as in <i>meet</i>)	ēta	Τ	τ	t	tau
Θ	θ	th	thēta	Υ	υ	u	upsilon
I	ι	i	iōta	Φ	φ	ph	phi
K	κ	k	kappa	Χ	χ	ch (as in <i>ache</i>)	chi
Λ	λ	l	lambda	Ψ	ψ	ps	psi
M	μ	m	mu	Ω	ω	ō (as in <i>note</i>)	ōmēga

Write the names of the letters in Greek characters.

II.

The Vowels are α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. The Consonants are divided into Labials (p-sounds) π, β, φ; Gutturals (k-sounds) κ, γ, χ; Dentals (t-sounds) τ, δ, θ; Semi-vowels, λ, μ, ν, ρ (called Liquids), and σ; Double Letters ζ, ξ, ψ.

Repeat first the English sounds, then the Greek names: α, λ, φ, ζ, μ, χ, η, γ, ν, ψ, θ, δ, ξ, ω, η, ο, ι, ζ, π, α, κ, η, ρ, β, λ, θ, σ, γ, μ, ι, τ, δ, ν, κ, χ, υ, ε, ζ, ξ, s, π, φ, σ, ρ, ψ, ω.

III.

The Diphthongs are thus pronounced :—

<i>αι</i> , as in <i>aisle</i>	<i>ει</i> , as in <i>eider-down</i>	<i>οι</i> , as in <i>oil</i>
<i>αυ</i> , as in <i>author</i>	<i>ευ, ηυ</i> , as in <i>Eustace</i>	<i>ου</i> , as in <i>out</i>
		<i>υι</i> , as in <i>quite</i>

An *ι* subscript or written under (*α*) a Vowel is silent, as in *aim*, *seize*.

The Rough Breathing (´) over a vowel or second letter of a diphthong is equal to an *h* placed before it; as, *ὄ* (ho), *οἱ* (hoi).

The Soft Breathing (˘) denotes the absence of the h-sound.

A Breathing is placed over every vowel, diphthong, or *ρ* that begins a word.

There are three Accents, Acute (´), Grave (`), and Circumflex(˘). These do not affect the pronunciation.

Read the following words :—

γῆ, earth; *νίκη*, victory; *ὄνος*, ass; *λύκος*, wolf; *ρόδον*, rose; *βιβλίον*, book; *ὅτι*, because; *ώρα*, hour; *ρίζα*, root; *ἔργον*, work; *δένδρον*, tree; *φίλος*, friend; *θύρα*, door; *καρπός*, fruit; *δόξα*, glory; *μάχη*, battle; *ἄρτος*, bread; *ψυχή*, soul; *ἐγώ*, I; *οἶνος*, wine; *υἴος*, son; *ναύτης*, sailor; *ναί*, yes; *οὗτος*, this; *εὖ*, well; *δειλός*, fearful.

IV.

MASCULINE.

κάλ-ός

κακ-ός

λύκ-ος, wolf

ὄν-ος, ass

FEMININE.

κάλ-ή

κακ-ή

φων-ή, voice, sound

γῆ, earth

NEUTER.

καλ-όν, good, beautiful

κακ-όν, bad, wicked

ρόδ-ον, rose

δένδρ-ον, tree

The Indefinite Article *a* or *an* must be supplied (when necessary) in the English, and the Adjective taken before the Substantive.

RULE 1.—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender :—

λύκος κακός. καλή φωνή. δένδρον κακόν. γῆ κακή. ὄνος κακός. ῥόδον καλόν. γῆ καλή. φωνή κακή. δένδρον καλόν. ὄνος καλός.

Give the derivation of Rhodo-dendron, Eu-phony, Phonetic, Ge- in Ge-ography, Ge-ology, &c.

V.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
μικρ-ός	μικρ-ά	μικρ-όν, <i>small, little</i>
μακρ-ός,	μακρ-ά	μακρ-όν, <i>long, far, distant</i>
θρόν-ος, <i>seat</i>	θύρ-α, <i>door</i>	τέκν-ον, <i>child</i>
οἶκ-ος, <i>house</i>	λύρ-α, <i>lyre</i>	ᾠ-όν, <i>egg</i>

μικρὸς θρόνος. μικρὰ λύρα. ᾠὸν μικρόν. οἶκος μακρός. θύρα μικρά. τέκνον μικρόν. φωνὴ μικρά. λύρα καλή. θρόνος καλός. οἶκος κακός. δένδρον μικρόν. γῆ μακρά.

English words derived from the Greek change *υ* into *γ*, and *κ* into *ç*. Give the derivation of Throne, Lyre, O-micron, Micro- in Micro-scope, Micro-cosm, &c.

VI.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
ὁ	ἡ	τό, <i>the</i>
πιστ-ός	πιστ-ή	πιστ-όν, <i>faithful, true</i>
δοῦλ-ος, <i>slave</i>	νύμφ-η, <i>bride, goddess</i>	βιβλίον, <i>little book, roll</i>
κύρι-ος, <i>master, lord</i>	δικ-η, <i>justice</i>	δῶρ-ον, <i>gift, present</i>

RULE 2.—When the Article stands before the Substantive *only*, the Adjective is a Predicate, and the Copula (*is* or *are*) must frequently be supplied; as, ὁ δοῦλος πιστός, or πιστός ὁ δοῦλος, the slave *is* faithful.

RULE 3.—The Article is sometimes repeated before the Adjective to add emphasis or force to it; as, ὁ δοῦλος ὁ πιστός, the *faithful* slave, i.e. the faithful one.

ὁ λύκος μικρός. ἡ καλὴ φωνή. ἡ δίκη ἡ πιστή. τὸ βιβλίον μικρόν. πιστὸς ὁ κύριος. ἡ γῆ ἡ καλή. ἡ πιστὴ φωνή. ἡ θύρα μικρά. καλὸν τὸ ῥόδον. ἡ καλὴ λύρα. τὸ ὠδὸν τὸ καλόν. καλὸν βιβλίον. ἡ νύμφη καλή. ὁ δοῦλος ὁ κακός. τὸ δῶρον καλόν. δίκη πιστή. μικρόν δῶρον.

Give the derivation of Bible, Nymph.

VII.

There are three Numbers—Singular, Plural, and Dual. The Dual is used of *two* only, but the Plural commonly takes its place.

THE AUXILIARY VERB εἰμί, *I am*.

INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. εἰμί, (<i>I</i>) <i>am</i>	ἔσμεν, (<i>we</i>) <i>are</i>	wanting
2. εἶ, (<i>thou</i>) <i>art</i>	ἐστέ, (<i>ye</i>) <i>are</i>	ἔστων, <i>ye (two) are</i>
3. ἐστί, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>is</i>	εἰσὶ, (<i>they</i>) <i>are</i>	ἔστων, <i>they (two) are</i>

v is added to ἐστί, εἰσὶ, when they are followed by a vowel.

The Stops in Greek are the same as in English, except the Colon or Semicolon (·), and the note of Interrogation (;).

ἐγώ, *I*; σύ, *thou*; τίς; τί; *who? what?* τί; *why?* τις, τι, *a certain one*; οὐ, οὐκ (before a vowel), οὐχ (before a rough breathing), *not*.

RULE 4.—The Verb εἰμί takes the same Case after it as before it.

δοῦλός εἰμι. κύριος εἶ. πιστός ἐστι. τί ἐσμεν; σὺ τίς εἶ; ἐγὼ κύριός εἰμι· σὺ δοῦλος εἶ. τί καλόν ἐστι; τὸ ῥόδον ἐστὶ καλόν. δοῦλός τις κακός ἐστι. τίς δίκη ἐστὶ πιστή; ἔστιν ἡ θύρα μικρά; τίς πιστός ἐστι; τίς ἐστιν ὁ κύριος ὁ πιστός; μικρὸς οὐκ εἰμί. οὐκ εἶ σὺ τέκνον; ὁ λύκος κακός ἐστι, οὐχ ὁ ὄνος.

VIII.

IMPERFECT TENSE OF εἶμί.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. ἦν, I was	ἦμεν, we were	ἦτην, ye two were
2. ἦσθα, thou wast	ἦτε, ye were	ἦτην, they two were
3. ἦν, he was	ἦσαν, they were	

ποῦ; where? ὅπου, where; ἐκεῖ, there; ὧδε, here; καί, and, also; καί . . . καί, both . . . and; γάρ, for; ἰδού, behold, here (am, is, are).

RULE 5.—Two or more Substantives Singular require a Plural Verb; as, ποῦ εἰσιν ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ δούλος; where are the lord and the slave?

ποῦ ἐστὶν ὁ δούλος ὁ κακός; οὐκ ἔστιν ὧδε. τίς ἐκεῖ ἐστί; ἰδού ἐγώ. τί ὧδε ἐστέ; ποῦ ἦσαν ὁ λύκος καὶ ὁ ὄνος; ἐκεῖ οὐκ εἰσί. ὅπου ἐστὶν ὁ λύκος, ἐκεῖ ἐστί καὶ ὁ ὄνος. τὸ βιβλίον δῶρον μικρὸν ἐστί. τὸ ῥόδον μικρὸν καὶ καλὸν ἦν. ἰδού ὁ δούλος, πιστὸς γάρ ἐστι. καὶ ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ δούλος ἦσαν ὧδε.

IX.

FUTURE TENSE OF εἶμί.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. ἔσ-ομαι, I shall be	ἔσ-όμεθα, we shall be	ἔσ-όμεθον, we two, &c.
2. ἔσ-ειογή, thou wilt	ἔσ-εσθε, ye will be	ἔσ-εσθον, ye two, &c.
3. ἔσται, he will be	ἔσ-ονται, they will be	ἔσ-εσθον, they two, &c.

M.

καιν-ός

λευκ-ός

ἄρτ-ος, bread, loaf

οἶν-ος, wine

F.

καιν-ή

λευκ-ή

στολ-ή, robe, dress

κώμ-η, village

N.

καιν-όν, new

λευκ-όν, white

ἄρνι-ον, little lamb

ἔργ-ον, work, deed

ὁ ἄρτος καινὸς ἦν. ἡ στολή λευκὴ καὶ καλὴ ἔσται. τὸ ἄρνιον λευκὸν ἦν. ποῦ ἔστιν ὁ οἶνος; ὁ λύκος οὐκ ἔστι λευκός. ἰδοὺ ὁ λύκος καὶ τὸ ἄρνιον. τὸ ἔργον κακὸν ἔσται. κώμη τις μακρὰ ἦν. πιστὸς ἔσομαι. ἐκεῖ ἔσσονται. τί ἔσσεσθε; εἰμὶ καὶ ἦν καὶ ἔσομαι. ὦδε ἔσόμεθα. ὅπου γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ κύριος, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ὁ δούλος.

X.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
ἄγι-ος	ἀγί-α	ἄγι-ον, <i>holy, pure</i>
δίκαι-ος	δικαί-α	δίκαι-ον, <i>just, righteous</i>
ῥυμ-ος, <i>song of praise</i>	καρδί-α, <i>heart</i>	μῆλ-ον, <i>apple, fruit</i>
νόμ-ος, <i>law</i>	ᾠρα, <i>hour, time</i>	ὄρκι-ον, <i>oath</i>
βί-ος, <i>life</i>	ψυχ-ή, <i>soul, life</i>	θηρί-ον, <i>wild beast</i>

ἅγιος ῥυμος. κακὴ ἡ καρδιά. ὁ βίος μακρὸς οὐκ ἔστί. τί ἔστιν ἡ ψυχή; ἰδοὺ ὦδε τὸ βιβλίον τὸ ἅγιον. ὁ νόμος ἅγιός ἐστι καὶ δίκαιος. τὸ ὄρκιον ἅγιον ἔσται. ποῦ ἔστιν ἡ δίκη; δίκαιος ἔσει. ὁ λύκος θηρίου κακὸν ἔστι. ὦδε μῆλον καλόν. τίς ᾠρα ἔστί; ἅγιος καὶ δίκαιός ἐστιν ὁ κύριος.

Give the derivation of Hour, Hymn, Psyche, Eco-nomy (οἶκος, νόμος), Bio- in Biography, &c.

XI.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
ἀγαθ-ός	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν, <i>good, virtuous, brave</i>
λαμπρ-ός	λαμπρ-ά	λαμπρ-όν, <i>bright, splendid</i>
θερμ-ός	θερμ-ή	θερμ-όν, <i>warm, hot</i>
λύχν-ος, <i>light, lamp</i>	λυχνί-α, <i>lampstand</i>	ἱμάτι-ον, <i>dress, outer garment</i>
ἡλι-ος, <i>sun</i>	σελήν-η, <i>moon</i>	ἄστρον, <i>star</i>

ὡς, *as, how*; ἀλλά (before a vowel ἀλλ'), *but*; εἶναι (Infinitive of εἰμί), *to be*.

ὁ θεὸς ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶ καὶ δίκαιος. ὡς καλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἥλιος! ἡ σελήνη λαμπρὰ ἔσται καὶ καλή. ἡ λυχνία οὐ θερμὴ ἀλλὰ λαμπρὰ ἐστὶ. ὧδέ εἰσιν ὁ ἄρτος καὶ ὁ οἶνος. ὁ καινὸς ἄρτος θερμὸς ἐστὶ. ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ σελήνη ἢ καλή; ὡς λαμπρὸν ἄστρον! ἐκεῖ εἰσὶν ὁ λύχνος καὶ ἡ λυχνία. τὸ ἱμάτιον λαμπρὸν ἦν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος. καλὸν ἐστὶν ὧδε εἶναι.

Give the derivation of Lamp, Astro-nomy, and Thermo- in Thermo-meter.

XII.

There are five Cases—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

The Vocative is commonly the same as the Nominative.

THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό, the
A. τόν	τήν	τό, the
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ, of the
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ, to (or for) the

Plural.

N. οἱ	αἱ	τά, the
A. τοὺς	τάς	τά, the
G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν, of the
D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς, to the

Dual.

N.A. τῷ	τά	τῷ, the (two)
G.D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν, of or to the (two)

RULE 6.—The Article is used in Greek :—

1. To point out a particular object; as, *ὁ δούλος πιστός ἐστι*, *the slave is faithful* (i.e. *some particular slave*).

2. To denote a whole class, or general idea; as, *ὁ λύκος θηρίον ἐστι*, *the wolf is a wild beast* (i.e. *all wolves*).

3. To distinguish the Subject from the Predicate; as, *θηρίον ἐστὶν ὁ λύκος*, *the wolf (Sub.) is a wild beast (Pred.)*.

XIII.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
μακάρι-ος	μακαρί-α	μακάρι-ον, <i>blessed, happy</i>
ισχυρ-ός	ισχυρ-ά	ισχυρ-όν, <i>strong, powerful</i>
θε-ός, <i>god</i>	σοφί-α, <i>wisdom</i>	ζῷ-ον, <i>animal, creature</i>
διάβολ-ος, <i>slanderer,</i> <i>devil.</i>	ὀργ-ή, <i>anger</i>	ὄπλ-ον, <i>weapon</i>

μέν, *indeed*; *δέ*, *but, and*; *ὁ μὲν*, *the one*; *ὁ δέ*, *the other*; *οἱ μὲν*, *some*; *οἱ δέ*, *others*.

θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. τίς ἰσχυρὸς ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ θεός; τίς ἐστὶν ὁ θεός; ὁ κύριός ἐστιν ὁ θεός. ὁ διάβολος ἰσχυρὸς ἐστὶν, ἀλλὰ κακός. μακάριός ἐστιν ὁ δούλος ὁ πιστός. ἡ μὲν δίκη ἀγαθή ἐστὶν, ἡ δὲ ὀργή οὐ. ἐγὼ μὲν ζῶν εἰμι, καὶ ὁ ἵππος ζῶν ἐστὶν, ὁ δὲ λύκος θηρίον ἐστὶ. οἱ μὲν ὧδέ εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ ἐκεῖ. πού ἐστιν ἡ σοφία; ὄπλον ἀγαθόν ἐστὶν ἡ σοφία.

XIV.

There are three Declensions of Substantives.

THE FIRST DECLENSION (*A-Nouns*).

The First Declension contains Feminine Nouns with Nominative ending in *-α, -η*; and Masculine Nouns in *-ας, -ης*.

FEMININE NOUNS IN *-η*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.V. φων-ή, a voice (f.)	N.V. φων-αί } voices	N.V.A. φων-ᾶ, (two)
A. φων-ήν, a voice	A. φων-άς }	voices
G. φων-ῆς, of a voice	G. φων-ῶν, of voices	G.D. φων-αῖν, of or
D. φων-ῆ, to a voice	D. φων-αῖς, to voices	to, &c.

FEMININE NOUNS IN *-α*.

Sing. N.V. θύρ-ᾶ. A. θύρ-αν. G. θύρ-ας. D. θύρ-α.

Plural and Dual as in φων-η.

NOTE.— *-ας*, *-α* become *-ης*, *-η*, when any consonant except *ρ* precedes.

THE SECOND DECLENSION (*O-Nouns*).

The Second Declension contains Nouns with Nominative in *-ος*, generally Masculine, and in *-ον*, Neuter.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. ἵππ-ος, a horse (m)	N.V. ἵππ-οι } horses	N.V.A. ἵππ-ω, (two)
V. ἵππ-ε, O horse	A. ἵππ-ους }	horses
A. ἵππ-ον, a horse	G. ἵππ-ων, of horses	G.D. ἵππ-οῖν, of or
G. ἵππ-ου, of a horse	D. ἵππ-οῖς, to horses	to, &c.
D. ἵππ-ω, to a horse		

<i>Singu'ar.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.V.A. ὠ-όν, an egg (n.)	N.V.A. ὠ-ά, eggs	N.V.A. ὠ-ῶ, (two) eggs
G. ὠ-ού, of an egg	G. ὠ-ῶν, of eggs	G.D. ὠ-οῖν, of or to
D. ὠ-ῶ, to an egg	D. ὠ-οῖς, to eggs	&c.

Decline κύρι-ος, εὐὺλ-ος, νύμφ-η, λύρ-α, βιβλί-ον, δῶρ-ον.

XV.

<i>Sing.</i> ἔχει, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>has</i> θαυμάζει, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>ad-</i> <i>mires, wonders at</i>		<i>Plur.</i> ἔχουσι(ι), (<i>they</i>) <i>have</i> θαυμάζουσι(ν), (<i>they</i>) <i>ad-</i> <i>mire, wonder at</i>
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RULE 7.—The Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person.

RULE 8.—Transitive Verbs take an Accusative of the Nearer Object.

NOTE.—In translating take the Nominative, or Subject, *before* the Verb, the Accusative, or Object, *after* it.

ὁ κύριος ἔχει ἵππον. οἱ κύριοι ἵππους ἔχουσιν. ἡ νύμφη λύραν ἔχει. ἡ λύρα ἔχει φωνάς. ὁ ὄνος τὰ μῆλα θαυμάζει. οἱ λύκοι τὰ ἀρνία θαυμάζουσι. τίς οὐ θαυμάζει τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην; οἱ δούλοι ἄρτον ἔχουσι. τίς ἔχει τὰ βιβλία; τὸ τέκνον τὴν σοφίαν θαυμάζει. οἱ δούλοι ὄπλα οὐκ ἔχουσιν. ὁ κύριος τοὺς νόμους θαυμάζει. τὴν μὲν δίκην θαυμάζει, τὴν δὲ ὀργὴν οὐ.

XVI.

Sing. δώσει, (*he, she, it*) *will give* | *Plur.* δώσουσι(ν), (*they*) *will give*

RULE 9.—The Genitive is the Case of the Author, or Possessor, and answers to the question, *Of whom? Of what?*

RULE 10.—The Dative is the Case of the Recipient, or Remoter Object, and answers to the question, *To whom? To what? For whom? For what?*

τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ κυρίου καλὸν ἐστίν. ἡ στολή τῆς νύμφης καλή ἐστίν. οἱ δούλοι τῷ κυρίῳ τὸν οἶνον δώσουσιν. ὁ κύριος τῇ νύμφῃ δῶρα δώσει. ὁ νόμος τοῦ θεοῦ δίκαιός ἐστιν. ἡ ὀργὴ τῶν δούλων κακή ἐστίν. τοῖς δούλοις ὄπλα οὐ δώσουσιν. οἱ δούλοι τοὺς ἵππους τῶν κυρίων ἔχουσι. τοὺς οἴκους τῆς κώμης θαυμάζουσι. τὴν φωνὴν τῆς νύμφης θαυμάζει.

XVII.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES IN -ός, -ή, -όν.

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. καλ-ός	καλ-ή	καλ-όν, beautiful
V. καλ-έ	καλ-ή	καλ-όν, beautiful
A. καλ-όν	καλ-ήν	καλ-όν, beautiful
G. καλ-οῦ	καλ-ῆς	καλ-οῦ, of a beautiful
D. καλ-ῶ	καλ-ῇ	καλ-ῶ, to a beautiful
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.V. καλ-οί	καλ-αί	καλ-ά, beautiful
A. καλ-ούς	καλ-άς	καλ-ά, beautiful
G. καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν, of beautiful
D. καλ-οῖς	καλ-αῖς	καλ-οῖς, to beautiful
<i>Dual.</i>		
N.A.V. καλ-ῶ	καλ-ά	καλ-ῶ, (two) beautiful
G.D. καλ-οῖν	καλ-αῖν	καλ-οῖν, of or to (two), &c.

Adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ον decline their Feminine like θύρ-α.
Decline κακ-ός, μικρ-ός, ἄγι-ος.

RULE 11.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

RULE 12.—Neuter Plurals commonly take a Singular Verb; as, τὰ ὠὰ μικρά ἔστι, the eggs are small.

ὅτι, for, because; εὔ (adv.), well, well done.

οἱ ἰσχυροὶ δούλοι. αἱ λυχνίαι λαμπραὶ ἦσαν. ὧδέ εἰσιν ἵπποι καλοί. οἱ μὲν καλοὶ εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ κακοί. οἱ νόμοι τοῦ θεοῦ δίκαιοι

είσιν. αἱ φωναὶ τῆς μικρᾶς λύρας καλά εἰσι. τὰ θηρία ἰσχυρά ἐστίν. ἄγιοι ἔσεσθε ὅτι ἐγὼ ἅγιος. τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ καλά ἐστίν. ὡς λαμπρὰ ἄστρα! οἱ κύριοι πιστοὺς δούλους ἔχουσιν. ἡ νύμφη μικρὰν λύραν ἔχει. εὖ, δούλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ. ὁ κύριος ὄπλον τῷ πιστῷ δούλῳ δώσει. τὸ ρόδιον ἐστὶν καλόν. τὰς καλὰς στολὰς θαυμάζει.

XVIII.

NOTE.—γ before γ, κ, χ, ξ, is pronounced as ν; ας, σπόγγος, sponge; ἐγκώμιον, encomium; βρόγχος, throat; λάρυγξ, larynx, windpipe.

Μ.	Ε.	Ν.
σοφ-ός	σοφ-ή	σοφ-όν, wise
μωρ-ός	μωρ-ά	μωρ-όν, foolish
πλούσι-ος	πλουσί-α	πλούσι-ον, rich
πτωχ-ός	πτωχ-ή	πτωχ-όν, poor
ἄγγελ-ος, messenger, angel	ἄγγελί-α, message	παιδί-ον, little child
ἄνθρωπ-ος, man, human being	ἄγκυρ-α, anchor	πλοῖ-ον, ship

RULE 13.—Adjectives are used as Substantives, the word ἄνθρωπος, &c., being understood; ας, ὁ σοφός, the wise man.

ὁ σοφὸς βιβλίον ἔχει. τῷ παιδίῳ βιβλίον δώσει ὁ σοφός. οἱ πλούσιοι δούλους ἔχουσιν. οἱ πτωχοὶ ἄρτον οὐκ ἔχουσιν. ὁ πλούσιος ἄρτους τοῖς πτωχοῖς δώσει. ἄνθρωπός τις πλούσιος ἦν. ἡ ἀγγελία τῶν ἀγγέλων πιστὴ ἦν. οἱ ἄγγελοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἅγιοι εἰσι. τίς ἐστι σοφὸς ὡς ὁ θεός; ὁ κύριος δώσει σοφίαν. τὰ πλοῖα μικρὰς ἄγκυρας ἔχει. ὁ βίος τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐστὶ μακρός.

Give the derivation of Angel, Anchor, Sophist, Larynx, Bronchitis, Hippo-drome (δρόμος, place for running, course).

XIX.

Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. μέγ-ας	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α, <i>great</i>
V. μέγ-α	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α, <i>O great</i>
A. μέγ-αν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγ-α, <i>great</i>
G. μεγάλ-ου	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ου, <i>of great</i>
D. μεγάλ-ω	μεγάλ-η	μεγάλ-ω, <i>to great</i>

Plural.

N. μεγάλ-οι	μεγάλ-αι	μεγάλ-α, <i>great</i>
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etc., like the Plural and Dual of καλός.

Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N.V. πολ-ύς	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ, <i>much</i>
A. πολ-ύν	πολλ-ήν	πολ-ύ, <i>much</i>
G. πολλ-ού	πολλ-ής	πολλ-ού, <i>of much</i>
D. πολλ-ώ	πολλ-ή	πολλ-ώ, <i>to much</i>

Plural.

M.	F.	N.
N. πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά, <i>many</i>

etc., like the Plural of καλός.

XX.

M.	F.	N.
πρώτ-ος	πρώτ-η	πρώτ-ον, <i>first</i>
ἔσχᾶτ-ος	ἔσχᾶτ-η	ἔσχᾶτ-ον, <i>last</i>
ἀρχαῖ-ος	ἀρχαί-α	ἀρχαῖ-ον, <i>ancient</i>
χρόν-ος, <i>time</i>	ἀρχ-ή, <i>beginning, rule</i>	πεδί-ον, <i>plain</i>
λόγ-ος, <i>word, saying,</i> <i>discourse</i>	ἡμέρ-α, <i>day</i>	κέντρ-ον, <i>thorn, point</i>

έν, in (with Dat.); πρός, to, towards, with (with Acc.).

ὁ θεός ἐστιν ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος. μεγάλα ἐστί τὰ ἔργα τοῦ κυρίου. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἅγιοί εἰσι. πολλοὶ ἔσονται πρῶτοι ἔσχατοι καὶ ἔσχατοι πρῶτοι. ἵππον μέγαν ἔχει. τὰ ῥόδα ἔχει κέντρα πολλά. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦσαν θηρία πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα. οἱ λόγοι τῶν ἀρχαίων σοφοὶ ἦσαν. ἔστιν ὥρα πρώτη τῆς ἡμέρας. ὁ χρόνος μακρὸς ἐστί. πολλὸν οἶνον τῷ μεγάλῳ κυρίῳ δώσει ὁ δοῦλος. ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

λόγος, joined to another word, has sometimes the wider signification of *knowledge, science*.

Give the derivation of Theo-logy, Geo-logy, Astro-logy, Bio-logy, Chrono-logy, Psycho-logy, Zoo-logy, Archæo-logy, Logic, Chronic, Chronicles, Centre, Arch- (a prefix signifying *ruling, chief*) in Archbishop, Arch-angel, &c.; Poly- in Poly-theism (θεός), &c.; Megatherium, O-mega.

XXI.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN, ΟΥΤΟΣ, *this*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
' M.	F.	N.
N. οὗτ-ος	αὐτ-η	τοῦτ-ο, <i>this</i>
A. τοῦτ-ου	ταύτ-ην	τοῦτ-ο, <i>this</i>
G. τούτ-ου	ταύτ-ης	τούτ-ου, <i>of this</i>
D. τούτ-ω	ταύτ-ῃ	τούτ-ω, <i>to this</i>
	<i>Plural.</i>	
N. οὗτ-οι	αὐτ-αι	ταῦτ-α, <i>these</i>
A. τούτ-ους	ταύτ-ας	ταῦτ-α, <i>these</i>
G. τούτ-ων	τούτ-ων	τούτ-ων, <i>of these</i>
D. τούτ-οις	ταύτ-αις	τούτ-οις, <i>to these</i>

<i>Dual.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N.A. τούτ-ω	ταύτ-α	τούτ-ω, <i>these (two)</i>
G.D. τούτ-οιω	ταύτ-αιω	τούτ-οιω, <i>of or to, &c.</i>

NOTE.—οὗτος stands *before* or *after*, but not (except with an adjective) *between* the Article and Noun; as, οὗτος ὁ λόγος, or ὁ λόγος οὗτος, *this word*.

XXII.

M.	F.	N.
νεκρ-ος	νεκρ-ά	νεκρ-όν, <i>dead</i>
ἄργυρ-ος, <i>silver, money</i>	πενί-α, <i>poverty</i>	τάλαντ-ον, <i>talent</i>
χρυσ-ός, <i>gold</i>	τύχ-η, <i>fortune</i>	δηνάρι-ον, <i>denarius, penny</i>
ἀδελφ-ός, <i>brother</i>	ἀδελφ-ή, <i>sister</i>	

<p><i>Sing.</i> ἄγει, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>brings,</i> <i>leads, drives</i> πέμπει, (<i>he, &c.</i>) <i>sends</i></p>		<p><i>Plur.</i> ἄγουσι(ν), (<i>they</i>) <i>bring, &c.</i> πέμπουσι(ν), (<i>they</i>) <i>send</i></p>
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οὐ μόνον, *not only*; ἀλλὰ καί, *but also*.

οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος πλούσιός ἐστιν, οὗτος δὲ πτωχός. τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο νεκρόν ἐστιν. οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι πιστοί εἰσιν. ὁ ἀδελφὸς πρὸς τὴν καλὴν ἀδελφὴν δῶρα πέμπει. ἡ κακὴ τύχη πενίαν ἄγει. οἱ πλούσιοι πέμπουσι τάλαντα πολλὰ τοῖς πτωχοῖς τούτοις. ταῦτα τὰ παιδιά ἔχει δηνάριον. ἡ τύχη τούτων τῶν δούλων καλὴ ἐστιν. οὐ μόνον ἄργυρον ἀλλὰ καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχουσι. τούτῳ μὲν δηνάριον δώσει, τούτῳ δὲ τάλαντον.

Give the derivation of Penury, Adelphi, Chrys- in Chrysanthemum, &c.

XXIII.

Remember that *eo* is contracted into *oū*, and *eu* into *ē* or *ā*; as,

M.	F.	N.
χρῦσε-ος or	χρυσέ-α or	χρῦσε-ον or
χρῦσ-ους }	χρυσ-ῆ }	χρῦσ-ουν }
ἀργυρ-έος or -οῦς	ἀργυρ-έα or -ᾶ	ἀργυρ-έον or -οῦν, (made of)
τάφ-ος, tomb	φιάλ-η, bowl, bottle	φάρμακ-ον, drug, poison
λίθ-ος, stone	σφαῖρ-α, ball, globe	στάδι-ον, furlong
στέφαν-ος, wreath, crown	κεφαλ-ή, head, chapter	μέτρ-ον, measure

ἐπὶ, upon (with Acc., Gen., or Dat.).

τὰ μὲν τάλαντα χρῦσεια ἦν, τὰ δὲ δηνάρια ἀργυρέα. ἡ φιάλη ἀργυρᾶ ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ σφαῖρα αὕτη χρυσεῖα. ὡς καλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ στέφανος χρυσοῦς! φάρμακον ἐν τῇ φιάλῃ ἐστίν. ὁ ἄγγελος ἔχει τὰς φιάλας. οἱ τάφοι οὗτοι λίθους μεγάλους ἔχουσι. τὸ μέτρον τοῦ πεδίου τούτου στάδιον ἐστίν. ὁ ἀδελφὸς σφαίραν χρυσεῖαν τῇ ἀδελφῇ δώσει. ἔχουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς στεφάνους χρυσοῦς.

Give the derivation of Chrono-meter, Thermo-meter, Geo-metry, Metre, Sphere, Hemi-sphere (ἡμι-, *half*), Spherical, Vial, Stephen, Pharmacy, Epi-taph, Litho-graph (γραφῆ, *writing, drawing*).

XXIV.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON.	SECOND PERSON.	THIRD PERSON. (Reflexive.)
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N. ἐγώ, I	σύ, thou	wanting
A. ἐμέ, μέ, me	σέ, thee	ἑ, himself
G. ἐμοῦ, μου, of me	σοῦ, of thee	οὔ, of himself
D. ἐμοί, μοί, to me	σοί, to thee	οἱ, to himself
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἡμεῖς, we	ὑμεῖς, ye	σφεῖς } themselves
A. ἡμᾶς, us	ὑμᾶς, you	σφᾶς } Neut. σφέα
G. ἡμῶν, of us	ὑμῶν, of you	σφῶν, of themselves
D. ἡμῖν, to us	ὑμῖν, to you	σφίσι, to themselves
<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.A. νώ, we, us (two)	σφῶ, ye, you (two)	σφωῖ, themselves
G.D. νῶν, of or to us	σφῶν, of or to you	σφῶν, of or to them- selves

Decline the following like *καλός*, but with Neuter Nom. and Acc. in *-ο* :—

M.	F.	N.
αὐτ-ός	αὐτ-ή	αὐτ-ό, he, she, it (self)
ὁ αὐτ-ός	ἡ αὐτ-ή	τὸ αὐτ-ό, the same
ἐκεῖν-ος	ἐκεῖν-η	ἐκεῖν-ο, that
ἄλλ-ος	ἄλλ-η	ἄλλ-ο, other, another

A. *ἑαυτ-όν* (or *αὐτόν*), *ἑαυτ-ήν*, *ἑαυτ-ό*, himself, herself, itself, has neither Nominative Case nor Dual Number.

Pl. A. *ἀλλήλ-ους*, *ἀλλήλ-ας*, *ἀλλήλ-α*, one another, has neither Nominative Case nor Singular Number.

XXV.

M.	F.	N.
ἐκαστ-ος	ἐκάστ-η	ἐκαστ-ον, each
φίλ-ος (ὁ φ. the friend)	φίλ-η	φίλ-ον, friendly, dear,
ἐχθρ-ός (ὁ ἐ. the enemy)	ἐχθρ-ά	ἐχθρ-όν, hostile [loving
υἱ-ός, son	φυλάκ-ή, guard, prison	κράνι-ον, skull
θάνῆτ-ος, death	ἐπιστολ-ή, letter	σπήλαι-ον, cave
κροκόδειλ-ος, crocodile	γλῶσσ-α or γλῶττ-α, tongue, language	

Sing. γράφει, (he) writes, draws, describes | Plur. γράφουσι(ν), (they) write.
ὁ ἑαυτοῦ, his own.

ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ φίλος σου. σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱός μου. ταῦτά σοι γράφει. τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέμπει. οἱ φίλοι ἐπιστολὰς ἀλλήλοις γράφουσιν. ὁ κροκόδειλος γλῶτταν ἔχει. ἔσχατος ἐχθρός ἐστιν ὁ θάνατος. οἱ ἐχθροὶ ἡμῶν ἐν φυλακῇ εἰσίν. αἱ θύραι τῆς φυλακῆς ἐκείνης μεγάλαι καὶ ἰσχυραὶ εἰσιν. ἐν τῷ σπηλαίῳ κρανία ἦν πολλά. τίς ἡμῖν ἄρτους δώσει; ἡ πενία τοῖς πτωχοῖς ἐχθρά ἐστι. τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν κακὰ ἦν. δώσει ἐκάστῳ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ.

Give the derivation of Philo-sophy, Phil-ip (ἵππος), Philo-logy, Phil-anthropy, Phil-adelphia, Theo-philus, Epistle, Cranium, Poly-glot, Glossary.

XXVI.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. ὅς	ἣ	ὅ, who, which, what
A. ὃν	ἣν	ὃ, whom, which, what
G. οὗ	ἣς	οὗ, whose, of whom, of which
D. ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ, to whom, to which

Plural and Dual like καλός.

RULE 14.—The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but takes its Case from its own clause.

NOTE.—In translating a Relative clause, begin with the Relative, and supply, if necessary, the Nominative (*he, they, &c.*) between the Relative and the Verb; as, ἡ ἐπιστολή, ἣν γράφει, *the letter, which (he) writes.*

Sing. ἐποίησε(ν), *he made, did.* | *Plur.* ἐποίησαν, *they made, did.*

ὁ ἵππος, ὃν ἄγει ὁ ἄνθρωπος, λευκός ἐστιν. αἱ ἐπιστολαί, ἃς γράφουσι, καλαί εἰσιν. οἱ δούλοι, οὓς πέμπουσιν, ἰσχυροί εἰσι. τὰ ἔργα, ἃ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεός, μεγάλα ἦν. ταῦτα, ἃ ἐποίησαν, καλά ἦν. τὸ βιβλίον, ὃ ἔχει τὸ παιδίον, μέγα ἐστὶ. τὸ παιδίον, ᾧ δώσει τὸ βιβλίον, οὐκ ἔστιν ὧδε· ἄλλο βιβλίον ἔχει. εἰμί δ' εἰμί. ὃ ἔχει δώσει. ὁ κύριος, οὗ εἰμι δούλος, ἀγαθός ἐστι. καλή ἐστιν ἡ ἀδελφή, ἣν θαυμάζει ὁ ἀδελφός.

XXVII.

Μ.	Ρ.	Ν.
ὄμοι-ος (with Dat.)	ὄμοι-α	ὄμοι-ον, <i>like</i>
ποταμ-ός, <i>river</i>	μάχ-η, <i>battle</i>	ἄριστ-ον, <i>breakfast</i>
στρατ-ός, <i>army</i>	ῥώμ-η, <i>strength</i>	δεῖπν-ον, <i>dinner, supper</i>
φόβ-ος, <i>fear, dread</i>	νίκη, <i>victory</i>	τόξ-ον, <i>bow</i>
πόλεμ-ος, <i>war</i>	εἰρήν-η, <i>peace</i>	φύλλ-ον, <i>leaf</i>

RULE 15.—The Genitive is often placed *between* the Article and its Substantive; as, τὸ τοῦ παιδίου βιβλίον, *the child's book*
(the of the child book)

ὁ τοῦ θανάτου φόβος κακὸς ἐστὶ. τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ῥώμην θαυμάζει. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ κροκόδειλοί εἰσι πολλοί. ἰδοὺ τὸ ἄριστόν μου. τὰ τῶν δένδρων φύλλα πολλά ἐστιν. ὁ μὲν πόλεμος κακὸς ἐστιν, ἡ δὲ εἰρήνη ἀγαθή. ὁ στρατὸς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦν. ἐν ταύτῃ

τῇ μάχῃ τόξα πολλά ἔχουσιν. ὑμῖν ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη. ἄνθρωπός τις ἐποίησε δεῖπνον μέγα. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς ὑμῶν; ὁμοίως αὐτῷ ἐστὶν. ἔστιν ἄλλα πολλά ἃ ἐποίησε.

Give the derivation of Rome, Polemic, Hippo-potamus.

XXVIII.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
μόν-ος	μόν-η	μόν-ον, <i>alone, solitary</i>
καθάρ-ός	καθαρ-ά	καθαρ-όν, <i>clean, pure</i>
μῦθ-ος, <i>tale, fable</i>	σκι-ά, <i>shadow, shade</i>	σημεῖ-ον, <i>sign, miracle</i>
τόπ-ος, <i>place</i>	σκην-ή, <i>tent, tabernacle</i>	θεμέλι-ον, <i>foundation</i>
ἀριθμ-ός, <i>number</i>	ζών-η, <i>girdle, belt</i>	εἶδωλ-ον, <i>image</i>
πέτρ-ος, <i>stone, rock</i>	πέτρ-α, <i>rock (solid)</i>	
οὐραν-ός, <i>heaven, sky</i>		
πύργ-ος, <i>tower</i>		

RULE 16.—After a Preposition, the Article is sometimes omitted.

ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν. αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ θεὸς μόνος. ἔσται σημεῖα ἐν ἡλίῳ καὶ σελήνῃ καὶ ἀστροῖς. ὁ ἀδελφὸς τῇ ἀδελφῇ ζώνην χρυσὴν πέμπει. ὑμεῖς καθαροὶ ἐστε. ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἀνθρώπων μέγας ἦν. ποῦ εἰσὶν αἱ σκηναὶ αὐτῶν; ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ πύργος μέγας ἦν. τὰ τοῦ πύργου θεμέλια ἐπὶ τῇ πέτρᾳ ἐστὶ. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πέτρῳ σπήλαιον μέγα ἦν. σκιά ἐστὶν ἡμῶν ὁ βίος. ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἶδωλόν ἐστι. πολλοὶ ἦσαν οἱ τῶν ἀρχαίων μῦθοι.

Give the derivation of Arithmetic, Peter, Petrify, Catharine, Idol, Myth, Mytho-logy, Zone, Scene, Uranus, Mono-logue, Mon-arch, Topography.

XXIX.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN -ω—ACTIVE VOICE.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

<p style="text-align: center;">PRESENT TENSE.</p> <p>S. λύ-ω, I loose λύ-εις, thou loosest λύ-ει, he looses</p> <p>Pl. λύ-ομεν, we loose λύ-ετε, ye loose λύ-ουσι, they loose</p> <p>D. λύ-ετον, ye or they two loose</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IMPERFECT TENSE.</p> <p>S. ἔ-λυ-ον, I was ἔ-λυ-ες, thou wast ἔ-λυ-ε, he was</p> <p>Pl. ἔ-λυ-ομεν, we were ἔ-λυ-ετε, ye were ἔ-λυ-ον, they were</p> <p>D. ἔ-λυ-έτην, ye or they two were</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>loosing</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FUTURE TENSE.</p> <p>S. λύ-σω, I shall λύ-σεις, thou wilt λύ-σει, he will</p> <p>Pl. λύ-σομεν, we shall λύ-σετε, ye will λύ-σουσι, they will</p> <p>D. λύ-σετον, ye or they two will</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>loose</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST AORIST TENSE.</p> <p>S. ἔ-λυ-σᾶ, I loosed ἔ-λυ-σᾶς, thou loosedst ἔ-λυ-σῆ, he loosed</p> <p>Pl. ἔ-λυ-σᾶμεν, we loosed ἔ-λυ-σᾶτε, ye loosed ἔ-λυ-σαν, they loosed</p> <p>D. ἔ-λυ-σάτην, ye or they two loosed</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PERFECT TENSE.</p> <p>S. λέλυ-κᾶ, I have λέλυ-κᾶς, thou hast λέλυ-κε, he has</p> <p>Pl. λελύ-κᾶμεν, we have λελύ-κᾶτε, ye have λελύ-κᾶσι, they have</p> <p>D. λελύ-κᾶτον, ye or they two have</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>loosed</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PLUPERFECT TENSE.</p> <p>S. ἐ-λελύ-κειν, I had ἐ-λελύ-κεις, thou hadst ἐ-λελύ-κει, he had</p> <p>Pl. ἐ-λελύ-κειμεν, we had ἐ-λελύ-κειτε, ye had ἐ-λελύ-κεσαν (or -κεισαν), they had</p> <p>D. ἐ-λελυ-κείτην, ye or they two had</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>loosed</i></p>

Some Verbs have a Second Aorist Tense, with Tense-endings like the Imperfect, and the English like the First Aorist; and a Second Perfect with Tense-endings like the Perfect. (*λύω* has neither.)

NOTE.—*ν* is added to *-ε* of the Third Person Singular and *-σι* of the Third Person Plural, when the next word begins with a vowel.

XXX.

Verbs in *-ω* are divided into classes according to the character of the Stem (i.e. the letter preceding *-ω*, see Lesson 2).

VOWEL VERBS.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
λύω	λύσω	λέλυκα, <i>I loose, undo, break</i>
κλείω	κλείσω	κέκλεικα, <i>I shut, enclose</i>
σειώ	σεισω	σέσεικα, <i>I shake</i>
θύω	θύσω	τέθυκα, <i>I slay, sacrifice</i>
παύω	παύσω	πέπαυκα, <i>I cause to cease, stop</i>

The Present, Future, and Perfect are called *Primary* Tenses.

The Imperfect, Aorists, and Pluperfect are called *Historic* Tenses.

The Future Active is formed from the Present by changing *-ω* into *-σω*; as, *λύ-ω*, *λύ-σω*.

The Perfect has usually a *Reduplication* (or repetition of the first consonant with *ε*) prefixed to the stem, as *λε-* in *λέ-λυ-κα*, when the verb begins with a single consonant. But the aspirates *θ*, *φ*, *χ* in reduplication become *τ*, *π*, *κ*; and *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ* prefix only the Augment *ε*.

Verbs with the Future in *-σω* make the Perfect in *-κα*.

ἐγὼ λύω τὸν δούλον. οἱ δούλοι τοὺς ἵππους λύουσι. τί λύετε τὸν ὄνον; οὐ λύομεν τὰ θηρία. σὺ τὸν ὄνον λέλυκας. τὸν

πίργον σείετε. ὁ θεὸς σείσει τὴν γῆν. ὁ πλούσιος τέθυκε. τί τὸ ἀρνίον θύεις; τὴν τοῦ οἴκου θυρὰν κλείομεν. τίς τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς κέκλεικε; παύσομεν πόλεμον. ὁ χρόνος οὐ παύει τὴν ὄργην. ὁ θάνατος τὴν ψυχὴν λύει. οἱ κακοὶ οὗτοι τὸν νόμον λελύκασι.

XXXI.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
κελεύω	κελεύσω	κεκέλευκα, <i>I order, command</i>
πιστεύω	πιστεύσω	πεπίστευκα, <i>I believe</i>
βασιλεύω	βασιλεύσω	<i>I reign</i>
δουλεύω	δουλεύσω	δεδούλευκα, <i>I serve</i>
κἄλέω	καλέσω	κέκληκα, <i>I call, invite</i>
τελέω	τελέσω	τετέλεκα, <i>I end, finish, accomplish</i>

The Historic Tenses of the Active Voice are formed from the Primary Tenses, by prefixing the Syllabic Augment ε-, and changing Present -ω to Imperfect -ον; as, λύ-ω, ἔ-λυ-ον, Future -ω to First Aorist -α; as, λύσ-ω, ἔ-λυσ-α, Perfect -α to Pluperfect -ειν; as, λέλυκ-α, ἔ-λελύκ-ειν.

ὁ κύριος κελεύει. οἱ δούλοι δουλεύουσιν. τί οὐ πιστεύετε; τίς ὑμῖν πιστεύσει; οἱ γὰρ λόγοι ὑμῶν οὐ πιστοὶ εἰσιν. ἔλυον τὸν δούλον. τοὺς δούλους ἐλελύκεσαν. πολλὰ ἀρνία ἔθυσαν. τὰς τοῦ οἴκου θύρας ἔκλεισε. τί τὸ δένδρον ἐσεισάτε; τὸν υἱόν μου ἐκάλεσα. οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ αὐτοῦ. ἔσειε τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ οἴκου. πολλοὶ ἐπίστευον αὐτῷ. ὁ ἀδελφὸς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἐκεκλήκει. ὁ κύριος βασιλεύσει. ὁ ἵππος ἐδούλευσε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. τὸ ἔργον μου τετέλεκα.

XXXII.

LABIAL VERBS (*P-sounds*).

Verbs in -πω, -πτω, -βω, and -φω generally make the Future in -ψω, and the Perfect in -ψα.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
βλέπω	βλέψω	βέβλεφα, <i>I look, see, take care</i>
κόπτω	κόψω	κέκοφα, <i>I knock, beat, cut down</i>
βάπτω	βύψω	<i>I dip</i>
τριβω	τριψω	τέτριφα, <i>I rub, round, wear out</i>
γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα, <i>I write, draw, describe</i>
λάμπω	λάμψω	(2 Perf.) λέλαμπα, <i>I shine</i>

Observe that the double letter ψ stands for πσ, (πτσ), βσ, φσ, the σ-sound still remaining as the sign of the Future.

ἀεί (adv.), *always, ever, for ever.*

ὁ θεὸς ἀεί σε βλέπει. εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐβλέψαμεν. ἐγὼ δένδρον γράφω. ταῦτα ἔγραψα ὑμῖν. ὃ γέγραφα, γέφραφα. ὁ υἱὸς ἐπιστολὴν ἔγεγράφει. ὁ ἥλιος λάμπει. ἡ σελήνη ἢ λάμπει μακρὰ ἐστίν. ὁ λύχνος ἔλαμψε. τὴν θύραν κόψομεν. οἱ δούλοι δένδρα ἔκοπτον. βύψω τὴν κεφαλὴν μου. ὁ δούλος τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε. τὸ φάρμακον τρίψουσιν. ὡς καλὴ ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπιστολὴ, ἣν γέγραφας!

Give the derivation of Baptism, Auto-graph, Cali-graphy.

XXXIII.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
τύπτω	τύψω	τέτθηφα	ἔτθηπον, <i>I strike</i>
κρύπτω	κρύψω	κέκρυφα	ἔκρυβον, <i>I hide, conceal</i>
τρέπω	τρέψω	τέτροφα	ἔτραπον, <i>I turn, change</i>
λείπω	λείψω	(2) λέλοιπα	ἔλιπον, <i>I leave, fail</i>
κλέπτω	κλέψω	κέκλοφα	<i>I steal</i>
πέμπω	πέμψω	πέπομφα	<i>I send</i>

οἱ λύκοι κλέπτουσιν. ὁ λύκος κλέψκει τὸ ἀρνίον. τί κλέπτετε; οὐ κλέψκει. ὁ δοῦλος τάλαντον ἔκλεψεν. ἔκρυψα τὸ τάλαντόν σου ἐν τῇ γῆ. τύπτομεν ἀλλήλους. ἡ σφαῖρα τὴν κεφαλὴν μου ἐτετύφει. - τὸν ἀδελφόν σου ἔτυπες. τίς ἔτυψε τὸν φίλον μου; ἡ σοφία τὴν καρδίαν ἔτραπε. τὸν χρυσὸν ἐν τῇ ζώνῃ ἔκρυβεν. ἡ τῆς γῆς σκιά τὸν ἥλιον ἐκεκρύφει. τῶ ἀδελφῷ ἐπεμπέτην εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου. τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέπομφε. τί με ἔλειψας; ὁ χρόνος λείπει.

Give the derivation of Crypt, Helio-trope, Tropics, Trophy, Type, Proto-type, Klepto-mania (*μανία, madness*).

XXXIV.

GUTTURAL VERBS (*K-sounds*).

Verbs in -κω, -γω, -χω make the Future in -ξω, and the Perfect in -χα.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
λέγω	λέξω	λέλεχα	<i>I say, tell</i>
ἄγω	ἄξω	ἤχα	<i>ἤγαγον, I bring, lead, drive</i>
φεύγω	φεύξομαι	(2) πέφευγα	<i>ἔφυγον, I flee, avoid</i>
ἦκω	ἦξω		<i>I am come, am here</i>
διώκω	διώξω	δεδίωχα	<i>I hunt, pursue, persecute</i>
ἔχω	ἔξω or σχήσω	ἔσχηκα	<i>ἔσχον I have, possess</i>
ἀνοίγω	ἀνοίξω	ἀνεψήχα	<i>I open</i>

The double letter ξ in the Future stands for κσ, γσ, or χσ.

When the Verb begins with a vowel the Syllabic Augment ε is not prefixed, but short vowels are changed into long. This is called the Temporal Augment.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$ are changed into η
 \omicron is changed into ω

In diphthongs the ϵ is subscript:

$\alpha\epsilon$ is changed into η
 $\omicron\epsilon$ is changed into ω

But $\epsilon\chi$ makes the Imperfect $\epsilon\chi\omicron\nu$, and $\alpha\nu\omicron\iota\gamma\omega$ has the First Aorist $\alpha\nu\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota$ and $\eta\nu\omicron\iota\alpha$. Futures in $-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ are declined like $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (Lesson 9).

Verbs beginning with a vowel take the Temporal Augment instead of the Reduplication.

βιβλίον μέγα ἔχω. καινὴν στολὴν ἔξεις. τί ἔχετε; τὸ ῥόδον
 πολλὰ κέντρα εἶχεν. ἐγὼ ἔσχον πιστὸν φίλον. ἡμεῖς λέγομεν
 καὶ γράφομεν. ἐγὼ σοι μῦθον λέξω. σὺ γράψεις ὃ λέγω. μόνος
 ἦκω. ἦξει ἡ ἡμέρα αὕτη. σὺ τί λέλεχας; πολλὰ καλὰ ἔλεγεν
 αὐτοῖς. θάνατον ἤγε πόλεμος. τοὺς λύκους διώξομεν. τὸν μὲν
 πόλεμον διώκετε, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην οὐ. ἐδίωξα τὸν δοῦλον τὸν κακόν.
 ἔφυγον οἱ κακοί. ἀνέφξέ μου τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ
 κυρίου ἠνοιξε τὰς θυρὰς τῆς φυλακῆς.

Give the derivation of Lexicon, Ped-agogue (παιδίον), Dem-agogue (δημος, common people), Syn-agogue (σύν, together), Strat-agem.

XXXV.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<p style="text-align: center;">PRESENT.</p> <p>S. λύ-ε, <i>loose</i> thou λυ-έτω, let him <i>loose</i></p> <p>Pl. λύ-ετε, <i>loose</i> ye λυ-έτωσαν } let them <i>loose</i> or -όντων }</p> <p>D. λύ-ετον, <i>loose</i> ye (two) λυ-έτων, let them <i>loose</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PRESENT.</p> <p>S. λύ-ω, I may λύ-ης, thou mayst λύ-η, he may</p> <p>Pl. λύ-ωμεν, we may λύ-ητε, ye may λύ-ωσι, they may [may</p> <p>D. λύ-ητον, ye or they (two)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>loose</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST AORIST.</p> <p>S. λυ-σον, <i>loose</i> thou λυ-σάτω, let him <i>loose</i></p> <p>Pl. λύ-σατε, <i>loose</i> ye λυ-σάτωσαν } let them or -σάντων } <i>loose</i></p> <p>D. λύ-σάτον, <i>loose</i> ye (two) λυ-σάτων, let them <i>loose</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST AORIST.</p> <p>S. λύ-σω, I may λύ-σης, thou mayst λύ-ση, he may</p> <p>Pl. λύ-σωμεν, we may λύ-σητε, ye may λύ-σωσι, they may</p> <p>D. λύ-σητον, ye or they (two) may</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>loose</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PERFECT (rarely used).</p> <p>S. λελυ-κε, do thou λελυ-κέτω, let him</p> <p>Pl. λελύ-κετε, do ye λελυ-κέτωσαν } let or -κόντων } them</p> <p>D. λελύ-κετον, do ye (two) λελυ-κέτων, let them</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>have loosed</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PERFECT (rarely used).</p> <p>S. λελύ-κω, I may λελύ-κης, thou mayst λελύ-κη, he may</p> <p>Pl. λελύ-κωμεν, we may λελύ-κητε, ye may λελύ-κωσι, they may</p> <p>D. λελύ-κητον, ye or they (two) may</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} <i>have loosed</i></p>

The Second Aorist Imperative and Conjunctive have the same Tense-endings as the Present.

NOTE.—The Augment is used only in the Indicative.

Some Moods of the Aorist have the same English as the Present; but it must be remembered that the Greek Aorist denotes a *single definite* or *completed* action, while the Present speaks of the action as *indefinite*, or *continuing*.

Go through the Tenses of the Imperative and Conjunctive of *κελεύω*, *τύπτω*, *γράφω*, and *λέγω*.

XXXVI.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

εἶδον, *I saw* (Present not used), Imper. *ἴδε*, Conj. *ιδῶ*, Infin. *ιδεῖν*, *to see*.

εἶπον, *I said* (Present not used), Imper. *εἰπέ*, &c.

πότε, *when?* *μή* (with Conjunctive or Imperative), *not*.

NOTE.—*μή* at the beginning of an Interrogative sentence merely suggests the answer *No*, and is not translated.

κεφαλὴν τρέπε. ταῦτα λεξάτω. πόλεμον παύσατε, φίλοι. βλέψον εἰς ἡμᾶς. ταῦτα εἰς βιβλίον γράψατε. κόπτετε τὴν θύραν. λέγε μοι, σὺ πρῶτος εἶ; πέμπετε αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου. λέξον μοι ἃ εἶδες. μὴ λεγέτω τοῦτο. μὴ σὺ τοῦτο κέκλοφας; ὃ βλέπεις γράψον εἰς βιβλίον. λύσατε τὸν ὄνον καὶ ἄξατέ μοι. φευγέτωσαν εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην. εἰπὲ ἡμῖν, πότε ταῦτα ἔσται; θύσατε τὸ ἀρνίον. ἴδε τὸν τόπον.

XXXVII.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

ἄν with the Conjunctive indicates *possibility*, but is not translatable; εἰ, with Indicative, *if*; ἔάν (εἰ ἄν), with Conjunctive, *if*; ἵνα, ὅπως, in order *that*; ἵνα μή, *lest*; ὅταν (ὅτε ἄν), *when*; πῶς, *how*; ὅτι, *that*.

οἶδα (Perf.), *I know*; ἤδειν (Plup.), *I knew*.

(S. οἶδα, οἶσθα, οἶδε; Pl. ἴσμεν, ἴστε, ἴσασι; D. ἴσταν.)

Pres. ἀκού-ω, (Fut.) ἀκούσομαι or ἀκούσω, (Perf.) ἀκήκωα or ἤκουκα, *I hear* (commonly with Genitive).

NOTE.—μή, with the Aorist of the Conjunctive forbids some *particular* action.

μη κλέπτε. μη κλέψης τοῦτο. λέγε ἵνα ἀκούσω. τὸν ἄργυρον κρύπτουσιν, ἵνα μή τις κλέψῃ. φεύγομεν ὅπως ἂν διώκητε. ἐάν τι ἔχη, δώσει. ταῦτα λέλεχα ὑμῖν ἵνα εἰρήνην ἔχητε. κελεύω σε ἵνα πέμψῃς εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου. ἤκω ἵνα ἴδω. ἤξει ἵνα κλέψῃ. ὅταν διώκωσιν ὑμᾶς, μη φεύγετε. οὐκ οἶδα τί λέγεις. ὁ ἀκηκόαμεν, τοῦτο λέγομεν. βλέπετε πῶς ἀκούετε. οἶδα ὅτι ἤκουσας ἡμῶν. ἴδε, οὗτοι ἴσασι ἃ εἶπον ἐγώ.

XXXVIII.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	FIRST AORIST.
<p>S. λύ-οιμι, I might λύ-οις, thou mightst λύ-οι, he might</p> <p>Pl. λύ-οιμεν, we might λύ-οιτε, ye might λύ-οιεν, they might</p> <p>D. λυ-οίτην, ye or they (two) might</p>	<p>S. λύ-σαιμι, I might λύ-σαις, thou mightst λύ-σαι, he might</p> <p>Pl. λύ-σαιμεν, we might λύ-σαιτε, ye might λύ-σαιεν, they might</p> <p>D. λυ-σαίτην, ye or they (two) might</p>
<p>FUTURE.</p> <p>S. λύ-σοιμι, I might λύ-σοις, thou mightst λύ-σοι, he might</p> <p>Pl. λύ-σοιμεν, we might λύ-σοιτε, ye might λύ-σοιεν, they might</p> <p>D. λυ-σοίτην, ye or they (two) might</p>	<p>PERFECT (rarely used).</p> <p>S. λελύ-κοιμι, I might λελύ-κοις, thou mightst λελύ-κοι, he might</p> <p>Pl. λελύ-κοιμεν, we might λελύ-κοιτε, ye might λελύ-κοιεν, they might</p> <p>D. λελυ-κοίτην, ye or they (two) might</p>

The Tense-endings of the Second Aorist are like the Present.

The Optative sometimes expresses a wish, *may I loose*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present	λύ-ειν, to loose
Future	λύ-σειν, to be about to loose
First Aorist	λῦ-σαι, to loose
Perfect	λελυ-κέναι, to have loosed •

The Infinitive with the Neuter Article is used as a Substantive, το λύειν, *the loosing*; τοῦ λύειν, *of loosing*; ἐν τῷ λύειν, *in loosing*, or *while (he was) loosing*.

MOODS OF THE PRESENT OF εἶμί.

IMPERATIVE	CONJUNCTIVE
S. ἴσθι, <i>be thou</i> ἔστω, <i>let him be</i>	S. ὦ, <i>I may be</i> ἦς, <i>thou mayst be</i>
Pl. ἔσθε, <i>be ye</i> ἔστωσαν } <i>let them be</i> or ἔστων, }	ἦ, <i>he may be</i> Pl. ὦμεν, <i>we may be</i> ἦτε, <i>ye may be</i>
D. ἔστων, <i>be ye (two)</i> ἔστων, <i>let them be</i>	ᾧσι, <i>they may be</i> D. ἦτον, <i>ye or they (two) may be</i>

OPTATIVE
S. εἶην, <i>I might be</i> εἶης, <i>thou mightst be</i> εἶη, <i>he might be</i>
Pl. εἶημεν, <i>we might be</i> εἶητε, <i>ye might be</i> εἶησαν or εἶεν, <i>they might be</i>
D. εἶήτην, <i>ye or they (two) might be</i>

XXXIX.

●	M.	F.	N.
	ἄξι-ος	ἄξι-α	ἄξι-ον (with Gen.), <i>worthy</i>

ὅς ἐάν, &c., *whoever, whatever*; οὖν, *therefore, then*; δεῖ, (*one*) *must, it is necessary*; πάλιν, *again*; ἕως, *until*.

RULE 17.—The latter of two Verbs is put in the **Infinitive Mood**.

RULE 18.—The Subject of an Infinitive is put in the **Accusative**; ης, δεῖ σε ἀκούειν, *it is necessary that you (Acc.) should-hear (Inf.), or you must hear*.

RULE 19.—After ἵνα, ὅπως, &c., the **Conjunctive** follows the **Principal Tenses**, the **Optative** the **Historical tenses**.

κέλευσον τὸν δοῦλον ἄρτους ἄγειν. οὐ καλὸν ἐστὶ φεύγειν. οὐ δὲ σε ταῦτα λέγειν. τὸν φίλον μὴ τύπτε, κακὸν γάρ ἐστι φίλον τύπτειν. ἤκομεν οὖν ἀκούσαι τοὺς λόγους σου. δεῖ ὑμᾶς τοῦτο γράψαι. ἄξιός ἐστι ἀνοίξαι τὸ βιβλίον. πολλοὶ ἐπίστευον αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ καὶ βλέπειν τὰ σημεῖα ἃ ἐποίησεν. ἤκω ἵνα τὴν ἀγγελίαν ἀκούω. ἤδεν ὅτι ἤξοις. ἔστω οὗτος ὑμῶν δοῦλος. ἴσθι ἐκεῖ ἕως ἂν εἴπω σοί. ὃ ἐὰν ᾖ δίκαιον, δώσει ὑμῖν.

XL.

φιλέω or φιλω̄, I love.

INDICATIVE, PRESENT	IMPERFECT
S. φιλ-έω, -ῶ φιλ-έεις, -εῖς φιλ-έει, -εῖ Pl. φιλ-έομεν, -οὔμεν φιλ-έετε, -εῖτε φιλ-έουσι, -οὔσι D. φιλ-έετον, -εῖτον	S. ἐ-φίλ-εον, -ουν ἐ-φίλ-εες, -εις ἐ-φίλ-εε, -ει Pl. ἐ-φίλ-έομεν, -οὔμεν ἐ-φίλ-έετε, -εῖτε ἐ-φίλ-εον, -ουν D. ἐ-φίλ-εέτην, -εῖτην
IMPERATIVE, PRES.	CONJUNCTIVE, PRES.
S. φίλ-εε, -ει φιλ-εέτω, -εῖτω Pl. φιλ-έετε, -εῖτε φιλ-εέτωσαν, -εῖτωσαν } or -εόντων, -ούντων } D. φιλ-έετον, -εῖτον φιλ-εέτων, -εῖτων	S. φιλ-έω, -ῶ φιλ-έης, -ῆς φιλ-έῃ, -ῆ Pl. φιλ-έωμεν, -ῶμεν φιλ-έῃτε, -ῆτε φιλ-έωσι, -ῶσι D. φιλ-έῃτον, -ῆτον
OPTATIVE, PRES.	INFINITIVE, PRES.
S. φιλ-έοιμι, -οῖμι φιλ-έοις, -οῖς φιλ-έοι, -οῖ Pl. φιλ-έοιμεν, -οῖμεν φιλ-έοιτε, -οῖτε φιλ-έοιεν, -οῖεν D. φιλ-εοίτην, -οίτην	φιλ-έειν, -εῖν
	PARTICIPLE, PRES.
	φιλ-έων, -ῶν

Rule for Contractions: εε becomes ει, and εο becomes ου; ε is dropped before a long vowel or diphthong.

NOTE.—The other tenses of the Verb are not contracted.

XLI.

Most Verbs in -έω make the Future in -ήσω; Perfect in -ηκα.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
φιλέω	φιλήσω	πεφίληκα, <i>I love (as a friend)</i>
μισέω	μισήσω	μεμίσηκα, <i>I hate</i>
λάλέω	λαλήσω	λελάληκα, <i>I talk, say</i>
ποιέω	ποιήσω	πεποίηκα, <i>I make, do</i>
ζητέω	ζητήσω	έζητηκα, <i>I seek, look for</i>
θέλω (or έθέλω)	θελήσω (or έθειήσω)	τεθέληκα, <i>I wish, desire</i>

ὅσ-ος, -η, -ον, *whosoever, whatsoever, as many as*; οὕτω or οὕτως, *thus, so*; οἶδατε=ίστε, from οἶδα (37).

φιλεῖς με; αὐτὸν ἐμίσουν. ὁ ἀδελφὸς φιλεῖ τὴν ἀδελφὴν. τί ἐζητεῖτε; οἶδα ὅτι με ζητεῖτε. ποιήσον ἀγαθόν, ζητήσον εἰρήνην καὶ δώξον αὐτήν. εἰ ταῦτα οἶδατε, μακάριοί ἐστε ἐὰν ποιήτε αὐτά. ἐγὼ ποιήσω ἃ δεῖ με ποιήσειν. πολὺ λαλεῖν οὐκ ἀγαθόν ἐστι. τί ζητεῖτε ποιεῖν; ἐζητουν αὐτῷ λαλήσαι. τούτους μὲν φιλοῦμεν, τούτους δὲ οὐ. μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο. τί πεποιήκασιν. ἤκουσεν αὐτὸν πεποιήκέναι τοῦτο. τί θέλεις ποιήσω σοι; ὅσα ἀν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄβρωποὶ, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῖς.

Give the derivation of Phil-anthropy, Mis-anthropy, Poet.

XLII.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PREFECT.
φωνέω	φωνήσω	πεφώνηκα, <i>I call, sound</i>
ἀδικέω	ἀδικήσω	ἠδίκηκα, <i>I wrong, injure</i> [<i>conquer</i>
κρατέω (with Gen.)	κρατήσω	κεκράτηκα, <i>I lay hold of, hold fast,</i>
πολεμέω	πολεμήσω	πεπολέμηκα, <i>I make war</i>
αἰρέω	αἰρήσω	ἤρηκα, <i>I take, seize, choose</i>
δέω	δήσω	δέδεκα (or δέδηκα), <i>I bind, fasten</i>
πωλέω	πωλήσω	<i>I sell</i>
σκοπέω	σκοπήσω	<i>I view, observe, mark</i>

πολέμ-ιος, *ία, ιων, warlike* (ὁ πολέμιος, *the enemy*); πλησίον (*adv.*), *near, (ὁ πλησίον, the neighbour).*

τί ζητεῖς πολεμεῖν; οὐ φιλῶ πολεμεῖν. τὸν πόλεμον μεμίσηκα, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην πεφίληκα. ζητήσεις οὖν εἰρήνην ποιεῖν. οἱ πολέμοι ἤρουν ὄπλα. τίς με φωνεῖ; αὐτὸν ἐφώνησεν. ἡμεῖς σε ἐζητήκαμεν. τί ἀδικεῖτε τὸν πλησίον ὑμῶν; ὁ κύριος τὸν δοῦλον δέει. ὁ θεός σε σκοπεῖ, πλησίον γάρ ἐστιν. ἐζήτησεν αὐτὸν εἶδειν, τίς ἐστιν. οὐκ ἐκρατήσατέ μου. κράτει δ' ἔχεις. βιβλία ἐπώλουν πρὸς τοὺς σοφούς. τὰ ἄστρα σκοποῦμεν. ἐζήτουν αὐτοῦ κρατῆσαι. ὁ ἐχθρος φεύγει ἵνα μὴ κρατήσωσιν αὐτοῦ.

Give the derivation of Biblio-polist, Mono-poly, Scope, Helio-scope, Seleno-scope, Micro-scope, Tele-scope (τῆλε, *far off*), Kal-eido-scope (εἶδος, *form, shape*).

ἐν, ἰη
 ὁ θεὸς ἐστὶ.
 κυρίου. οἱ
 ἔσχατοι καὶ ἐ
 κέντρα πολλὰ
 λόγοι τῶν ὁ
 ὁ χρόνος μα
 δούλος. ἐν ἰ
 θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγ
 λόγος, join
 of knowledge,
 Give the
 Chrono-logy,
 Chronicles, C
 hishop, Arch-
 therium, O-m

' M
 N. οὐτ.
 A. τοῦτ
 G. τοῦτ
 D. τοῦτ

N. οὐτ.
 A. τοῦτ
 G. τοῦτ
 D. τοῦτ

Rule for Contractions: α before an ε-sound becomes $\bar{\alpha}$; α before an ο-sound becomes ω, and ι becomes subscript.

XLIV.

Verbs in -άω generally make the Fut. in -ήσω; Perf. in -ηκα.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
ἰδῶ	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα, I honour
διψῶ	διψήσω	δεδίψηκα, I thirst
γεννάω	γεννήσω	γεγέννηκα, I beget, generate
ἀπῶ	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπηκα, I love, esteem
ἠρώω	ἠρωτήσω	ἠρώτηκα, I ask
ἀναδῶ	πλανήσω	I deceive, cause to wander
ζῶ (ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ)	ζήσομαι (Inf. ζῆν),	ἔζηκα, I live

σεαυτ-όν, -ήν (as εαυτόν, 24), thyself; μή (for ἵνα μή), lest.

διψῶ. τιμᾶς. ἀγαπᾶ. ζῶμεν. ἐρωτᾶτε. πλανῶσιν. ὁ υἱός σου ζῆ. ἡμεῖς τὸν θεὸν ἀγαπῶμεν. ἀγαπᾶς με; σὺ οἶδας ὅτι ἀπῶ σε. τί με τοῦτο ἐρωτᾶτε; πολλὰ ἠρώτων. οἱ νεκροὶ ἀκούουσιν. κακὸν οὐ τιμῶμεν. τίμα τὸν θεὸν τὸν μέγαν. τί ὑμεῖς ἀναδῶτε; γεννήσει υἱόν. τὸν ἄγγελον τετίμηκατε. ἐδίψησεν ἡ ψυχὴ μου πρὸς τὸν θεόν. ἤθελον αὐτὸν ἐρωτᾶν. ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν. βλέπετε μή τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ. ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν.

Give the derivation of Planet, Generate.

XLIII.

τιμᾶω or τιμῶ, *I honour.*

INDICATIVE, PRES.	IMPERFECT
S. τιμᾶω, -ῶ τιμᾶεις, -ᾶς τιμᾶει, -ᾶ Pl. τιμᾶομεν, -ῶμεν τιμᾶετε, -ᾶτε τιμᾶουσι, -ῶσι D. τιμᾶετον, -ᾶτον	S. ἐ-τίμ-αον, -ων ἐ-τίμ-αες, -ας ἐ-τίμ αε, -α Pl. ἐ-τίμ-άομεν, -ῶμεν ἐ-τίμ-άετε, -ᾶτε ἐ-τίμ-αον, -ων D. ἐ-τίμ-αέτην, -άτην
IMPERATIVE, PRES.	CONJUNCTIVE, PRES.
S. τιμ-αε, -α τιμ-αέτω -άτω Pl. τιμ-άετε, -ᾶτε τιμ-αέτωσαν, -άτωσαν } or -αόντων, -ώντων } D. τιμ-άετον, -ᾶτον τιμ-άετων, -άτων	S. τιμ-άω, -ῶ τιμ-άης, -ᾶς τιμ-άη, -ᾶ Pl. τιμ-άωμεν, -ῶμεν τιμ-άητε, -ᾶτε τιμ-άωσι, -ῶσι D. τιμ-άητον, -ᾶτον
OPTATIVE, PRES.	INFINITIVE PRES.
S. τιμ-άοιμι, -ῶμι τιμ-άοις, -ῶς τιμ-άοι, -ῶ Pl. τιμ-άοιμεν, -ῶμεν τιμ-άοιτε, -ῶτε τιμ-άοιεν, -ῶεν D. τιμ-αοίτην, -ώτην	τιμ-άειν, -ᾶν
	PARTICIPLE, PRES.
	τιμ-άων, -ῶν

Rule for Contractions: α before an ε-sound becomes $\bar{\alpha}$; α before an ο-sound becomes ω, and ι becomes subscript.

XLIV.

Verbs in -άω generally make the Fut. in -ήσω; Perf. in -ηκα.

ΠΡΕΣΗΝΤ.	ΦΥΤΟΥΡΑ	ΠΕΡΦΕΚΤ.
τιμᾶω	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα, <i>I honour</i>
διψᾶω	διψήσω	δεδίψηκα, <i>I thirst</i>
γεννάω	γεννήσω	γεγέννηκα, <i>I beget, generate</i>
ἀγαπάω	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπηκα, <i>I love, esteem</i>
ἐρωτᾶω	ἐρωτήσω	ἠρώτηκα, <i>I ask</i>
πλανᾶω	πλανήσω	<i>I deceive, cause to wander</i>
ζάω (ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ)	ζήσομαι (Inf. ζῆν),	ἔζηκα, <i>I live</i>

σεαυτ-όν, -ήν (as εαυτόν, 24), *thyself*; μή (for ἴνα μή), *lest*.

διψῶ. τιμᾶς. ἀγαπᾶ. ζῶμεν. ἐρωτᾶτε. πλανῶσιν. ὁ υἱός σου ζῆ. ἡμεῖς τὸν θεὸν ἀγαπῶμεν. ἀγαπᾶς με; σὺ οἶδας ὅτι φιλῶ σε. τί με τοῦτο ἐρωτᾶτε; πολλὰ ἠρώτων. οἱ νεκροὶ ζήσουσι. κακὸν οὐ τιμῶμεν. τίμα τὸν θεὸν τὸν μέγαν. τί ὑμεῖς με πλανᾶτε; γεννήσει υἱόν. τὸν ἄγγελον τετίμηκατε. ἐδίψησεν ἡ ψυχὴ μου πρὸς τὸν θεόν. ἤθελον αὐτὸν ἐρωτᾶν. ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν. βλέπετε μή τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ. ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν.

Give the derivation of Planet, Generate.

XLV.

σκηνώ *οι* σκηνώ, *I lodge.*

INDICATIVE, PRES.	IMPERFECT
S. σκην-όω, -ῶ σκην-όεις, -οῖς σκην-όει, -οῖ Pl. σκην-όομεν, -οὔμεν σκην-όετε, -οὔτε σκην-όουσι, -οὔσι D. σκην-όετον, -οὔτον	S. ἐ-σκήν-οον, -οον ἐ-σκήν-οες, -οους ἐ-σκήν-οε, -ου Pl. ἐ-σκην-όομεν, -οὔμεν ἐ-σκην-όετε, -οὔτε ἐ-σκήν-οον, -οον D. ἐ-σκην-οέτην, οὔτην
IMPERATIVE, PRES.	SUBJUNCTIVE, PRES.
S. σκην-οε, -ου σκην-οέτω, -οὔτω Pl. σκην-όετε, -οὔτε σκην-οέτωσαν, -οὔτωσαν <i>οι</i> -οόντων, -οούντων D. σκην-όετον, -οὔτον σκην-οέτων, -οὔτων	S. σκην-όω, -ῶ σκην-όης, -οῖς σκην-όη, -οῖ Pl. σκην-όωμεν, -ῶμεν σκην-όητε, -ῶτε σκην-όωσι, -ῶσι D. σκην-όητον, -ῶτον
OPTATIVE, PRES.	INFINITIVE, PRES.
S. σκην-όοιμι, -οῖμι σκην-όοις, -οῖς σκην-όοι, -οῖ Pl. σκην-όοιμεν, -οῖμεν σκην-όοιτε, -οῖτε σκην-όοιεν, -οῖεν D. σκην-οοίτην, -οίτην	σκην-όειν, -οῦν
	PARTICIPLE, PRES.
	σκην-όων, -ῶν

Rule for Contractions: οε, οο, οου, become ου; οη, οω become ω; οη, οει, οοι, become οι (but οει becomes ου in the Infinitive).

Contract in the same way ζηλ-όω, *I emulate*; κοιν-όω, *I impart, pollute*; δουλ-όω, *I enslave*.

XLVI.

Verbs in -σσω or -ττω (chiefly Gutturals).

PRESENT.		FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
τάσσω	οι -ττω	τάξω	τέταχα	<i>I order, arrange</i>
πράσσω	„ -ττω	πράξω	πέπραχα	<i>I make, do</i>
κηρύσσω	„ -ττω	κηρύξω	κεκήρυχα	<i>I proclaim, announce</i>
φυλάσσω	„ -ττω	φυλάξω	πεφύλαχα	<i>I guard, watch</i>
όρύσσω	„ -ττω	όρύξω	όρωρυχα	όρυγον, <i>I dig</i>
πλήσσω	„ -ττω	πλήξω	πέπληγα	έπέπληγον, <i>I strike, wound</i>

άν, with the Indicative, is conditional; έλυσα άν, *I would have loosed*.

οί έχθροί μέγαν στρατόν τάσσουσι. τίς εις πόλεμον τόν στρατόν έταξε; τί πράσσεις; τί τούτο πεπράχασι; τούτο έπεπράχρισαν. ούκ δ θέλω πράσσω, αλλά δ μισώ τούτο ποιώ. ό άνθρωπος, δν έπληξαν οί πολέμιοι, νεκρός έστι. κήρυξον τόν λόγον. κελεύω σε τούτο πράττειν. μη τούτο πράξης. ό δούλος ώρυξε γήν και έκρυψε τó τάλαντον τού κυρίου αυτού. τούτο έπραξε. τούτο άν έπραξεν. ει έκέλευσας, έπραξα άν. σε φυλάττοι ό θεός.

Give the derivation of Practice, Practical, Tact, Tactics, Phylactery.

XLVII.

DENTAL VERBS (*T-sounds*).

Verbs in *-τω, -δω, -θω, -ζω*, make the Fut. in *-σω* ; Perf. in *-κα*.

Most Verbs in *-ζω* belong to the *T-sounds*, a few to the *K-sounds*.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.	
πειθω	πείσω	πέπεικα	ἔπιθον	<i>I persuade</i>
ἄρπάζω	ἄρπάσω	ἤρπακα		<i>I carry off, plunder</i>
θαυμάζω	θαυμάσω	τεθαύμακα		<i>I admire, wonder at</i>
ἑτοιμάζω	ἑτοιμάσω	ἠτοίμακα		<i>I make ready, prepare</i>
γυμνάζω	γυμνάσω	γεγυμνάκα		<i>I exercise</i> [<i>gard</i>]
νομίζω	νομίσω	νενόμικα		<i>I think, believe in, re-</i>
σώζω	σώσω	σέσωκα		<i>I save</i>
σχίζω	σχίσω			<i>I tear, divide</i>

αισχρο-ός, -ά, -όν, base, disgraceful; ὁδός (fem.), way, road; ναός (m.), temple; μηδέ, neither, nor; ἤδη, already.

ὁ λύκος τὸ ἀρνίον ἀρπάζει. τὰ ὄπλα ἤρπαζεν ὁ ἐχθρός. τὸν ναὸν ἐθαυμάσατε; τὸν θεὸν νομίζομεν. ὁ ὄνος τὴν τῆς λύρας φωνὴν ἐθαύμαζε. τὴν τοῦ εἰδώλου κεφαλὴν ἤρπασαν. ἰδὸν τὸ ἄριστόν μου ἠτοίμακα. γύμναζε σεαυτόν. ἑτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ κυρίου. κέλευσον τὸν δοῦλον τὸ δεῖπνον ἑτοιμάζειν. δέομεν τοὺς κακοὺς ἵνα μὴ ἀρπάξωσι τὸν χρυσόν. τίς με σώσει; ἦκω σε σώσειν. ζητεῖ φίλος φίλον σώσαι. ἃ ποιεῖν αἰσχροὺν, ταῦτα νόμιζε καὶ μηδὲ λέγειν εἶναι καλόν. μὴ σχίσωμεν τὸ ἱμάτιον. ἔπεισαν αὐτοὺς ἵνα τὸ ἱμάτιον σχίσαιεν.

Give the derivation of Gymnastic, Gymnasium, Harpy, Schism, Scissors.

XLVIII.

LIQUID VERBS (λ, μ, ν, ρ -sounds).

Verbs in λ, μ, ν, ρ make the Future in $-\hat{\omega}$ instead of $-\sigma\omega$, and drop the second vowel or consonant from the penult (or last syllable but one).

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
κτείνω	κτενῶ	ἔκτακα	ἔκτανον, <i>I kill, slay</i>
φαίνω	φᾶνῶ	πέφαγκα	<i>I show</i>
φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθαρκα	<i>I destroy, corrupt</i>
σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα	<i>I sow (seed)</i>
αἶρω	ἀρῶ	ἤρκα	<i>I lift, take away</i>
ἐγείρω	ἐγερῶ	ἐγήγερκα	<i>I awaken, raise up</i>

The Future tense-endings of Liquid Verbs are like the Contracted form of φιλέω.

In the First Aorist the penult of the Future is lengthened by changing α into η , as Fut. φανῶ, 1 Aor. ἔφῆνα; ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, as Fut. σπερῶ, 1 Aor. ἔσπειρα.

τίς μοι τὴν ὁδὸν εἰς τὴν κώμην φανεί; τί τοῦτον ἔκτανες; οὐ κτενῶ σε. ἐμὲ κτείνειν θέλετε; ἔσπειρεν ἐν τῇ γῆ ταύτῃ. ἡμεῖς τὴν γῆν ἔσπειραμεν. σπεύρατε τὴν γῆν. οὐκ ἔστι γῆ πολλή ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ. ὁ θεὸς ἤγειρεν Ἰησοῦν ἐκ νεκρῶν. τί με ἐγείρεις; σὲ οὐκ ἐγεροῦμεν. ἦραν οὖν τὸν λίθον. φεύγομεν ἵνα μὴ κτείνωσιν ἡμᾶς. οἱ πολέμιοι οἴκους πολλοὺς ἔφθειραν. εἴ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεοῦ φθείρει, φθερεῖ τοῦτον ὁ θεός.

Give the derivation of Phantom, Epi-phany, Dia-phanie (διά, through).

XLIX.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
βάλλω	βᾶλῶ	βέβληκα	ἔβαλλον, <i>I throw, cast</i>
στέλλω	στελῶ	ἔσταλκα	<i>I send, prepare</i>
ψάλλω	ψᾶλῶ	ἔψαλκα	<i>I sing</i>
κλίνω	κλινῶ	κέκλικα	<i>I bend, incline, lay</i>
κρίνω	κρινῶ	κέκρικα	<i>I judge, govern</i> [<i>ἀγω</i>]
μένω	μενῶ	μεμένηκα	<i>I stay, wait for, remain</i>
τέμνω	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	ἔτᾶμον, <i>I cut (asunder), divide</i>

φημί, *I say*, 2 Aor. ἔφην; μετά, μεθ', *with* (with Gen.).

ἔψηλα. ἔστειλας. ἔμειναν. τὸν δοῦλον, ὃς τὸν χρυσοῦν ἔκλεψεν, εἰς φυλακὴν βεβλήκαμεν. τίς αὐτὸν εἰς φυλακὴν ἔβαλε; τὸν λίθον μὴ βάλλης· τὴν γὰρ κεφαλὴν μου τέτμηκας. τὴν σφαῖραν βαλλέτω τὸ παιδίον. ἐκέλευσα τὸ παιδίον τὴν σφαῖραν βάλλειν. εἰς μάχην σε στέλλω. οὗτος ὁ κύριος τὸν στρατὸν στελεῖ. τί ὧδε μένεις; μείνου μεθ' ἡμῶν, ὅτι κέκλικεν ἡ ἡμέρα. ὁ πτωχὸς οὗτος οὐκ ἔχει ποῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν κλίνῃ. τί οὐ κρίνετε τὸ δίκαιον; κρίνατε ὑμεῖς ὃ φημί.

Give the derivation of Ball, Psalm.

L.

COGNATE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDIC.	CONJUNCT.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	—ω	—ω	—οιμι	—ε	—ειν	—ων
Imperf.	ξ—ον					
Future	—ω		—οιμι		—ειν	—ων
1 Aor.	ξ—α	—ω	—αιμι	—ον	—αι	—ας
Perf.	—α	—ω	—οιμι	—ε	—έναι	—ώς
Pluperf.	ξ—ειν					
2 Aor.	ξ—ον	—ω	—οιμι	—ε	—ειν	—ων

Write out, in the above form, the Moods and Tenses of *τύπτω*, *λέγω*, *ἄγω*, *βάλλω*, *ἀρπάζω*, *αἶρω*, *τάσσω*, *ποιέω*, *διψάω*, *ζηλώω*.

LI.

PREPOSITIONS.

The *primary meanings* (in *Roman type*) should be carefully remembered. When any other words are substituted to suit the English idiom, the *force* of the Greek Preposition must not be destroyed.

1. Prepositions which take one Case only.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.	DATIVE.
<i>ἀνά</i> , up, <i>up through</i>	<i>ἀντί</i> (<i>ἀντ'</i>), against, <i>instead of, for</i>	<i>ἐν</i> , in, <i>among</i>
<i>εἰς</i> (<i>εἰς</i>), into, <i>to</i>	<i>ἀπό</i> (<i>ἀφ'</i>), from, <i>of (forth)</i>	<i>σύν</i> (<i>ζύν</i>), with, <i>together with</i>
	<i>ἐκ</i> (<i>ἐξ</i>), out of, <i>from, after</i>	
	<i>πρό</i> , before, <i>for</i>	

LIII.

2. Prepositions which take two Cases—the Accusative and Genitive.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.
διὰ (δι'), through, on account of	Through, by means of
κατὰ (καθ'), down through, according to	Down from, against
μετά (μεθ'), after, for	With, among
ὑπέρ, over, above, beyond, more than	Above, over, in behalf of, for

κατα-λύω, *I throw down, destroy*; δια-λύω, *I separate, dissolve*; κατακρίνω, *I condemn*.

διὰ τοῦτο ἔπεμψα ὑμῖν. διὰ τῆς θύρας ἔφυγεν ὁ ἄγγελος. δεῖ σε κατὰ νόμον κρίνειν. ὅς οὐκ ἔστι καθ' ἡμῶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐστίν. οὐκ ἔστι δούλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ. μετὰ ταῦτα ἤκουσα φωνῆς μεγάλης. ἦν ὁ θεὸς μετ' αὐτοῦ. σύ με ἀγαπᾷς διὰ τὸν λόγον, ὃν ἐλάλησά σοι. καταλύσω τὸν οἶκον. οἱ πολέμιοι κατέλυσαν τὸν ναόν. ἡ ὀργὴ διέλυσε τοὺς φίλους. τίς σε κατέκρινεν; ἐγὼ σε οὐ κατακρίνω.

Give the derivation of Dia-meter, Cata-ract (ράσσω, *I dash*), Cata-pult (πάλλω, *I hurl*), Cath-olic (ἄλος), Cata-strophe (στρέφω, *I turn*), the prefix *Hyper-* in *Hyper-critical*, &c.

Prepositions are prefixed to Verbs to give them a particular force or direction; thus from *πέμπω*, *I send*, are formed the Compound Verbs *εἰς-πέμπω*, *I send into*; *ἐκ-πέμπω*, *I send out*; *ἀπο-πέμπω*, *I send away*.

NOTE 1.—The Augment is placed *between* the Preposition and the simple Verb; as, *εἰς-πέμπω*, Imp. *εἰς-έ-πεμπον*; and if the Preposition ends with a Vowel, that Vowel is generally dropped; as, *ἀπο-πέμπω*, Imp. *ἀπ-έπεμπον*.

NOTE 2.—*ἐκ* becomes *ἐξ* before the Augment; as, *ἐκ-πέμπω*, Imp. *ἐξ-έπεμπον*; *ἐν* and *σύν* are written *ἐμ-* and *συμ-*, when prefixed to *π*, *β*, *φ*, *μ*, *ψ*.

ἐκ-κόπτω, *I cut off*; *ἐκ-βάλλω*, *I cast out*; *ἐμ-βάλλω*, *I cast in*; *ἀπο-λύω*, *I disengage, release*; *ἀπο-στέλλω*, *I send forth*; *ἀπο-κτείνω*, *I kill*; *ἀνα-βλέπω*, *I look up*.

Write out the Cognate Tenses of the above verbs.

LII.

θάλασσα (f.), sea.

ἡ σοφία ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστίν. ἀγαπήσεις κυριον τὸν θεόν σου ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας σου. ἄρατε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τάλαντον. ἀντὶ πολέμου εἰρήνην ἐξουσιν. ἀνὰ πεδίον ἐδίωξε τοὺς πολεμίους. ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἐστίν. οὐκ ἔστιν οὗτος ὃν ζητοῦσιν ἀποκτείνειν; οὗτος σὺν αὐτῷ ἦν. ἀπέκτειναν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξέβαλον. ἐμβάλλετέ με εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. ἀποστελῶ τὸν ἄγγελον. ἀπέστειλε δούλον. ἀπολύσον τοὺς δούλους. ἀπέλυσαν αὐτούς. ἔκκοψον τὸ δένδρον. ἀνέβλεψεν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.

Give the derivation of Ana-lyse (λύω), Ana-tomy (τέμνω), the prefix Anti- in Anti-christ, Anti-slavery, &c., Apostle, Ec-centric (κέντρον), Ex-odus (ὁδός), Pro-logue, Pro-blem (βάλλω), Pro-phet (φημί), Syn-agogue (ἄγω), Syn-tax (τάσσω).

LIII.

2. Prepositions which take two Cases—the Accusative and Genitive.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.
διὰ (δι'), through, on account of	Through, by means of
κατὰ (καθ'), down through, according to	Down from, against
μετά (μεθ'), after, for	With, among
ὑπέρ, over, above, beyond, more than	Above, over, in behalf of, for

κατα-λύω, *I throw down, destroy*; δια-λύω, *I separate, dissolve*; κατα-κρίνω, *I condemn*.

διὰ τοῦτο ἔπεμψα ὑμῖν. διὰ τῆς θύρας ἔφυγεν ὁ ἄγγελος. δεῖ σε κατὰ νόμον κρίνειν. ὅς οὐκ ἔστι καθ' ἡμῶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐστίν. οὐκ ἔστι δούλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ. μετὰ ταῦτα ἤκουσα φωνῆς μεγάλης. ἦν ὁ θεὸς μετ' αὐτοῦ. σύ με ἀγαπᾷς διὰ τὸν λόγον, ὃν ἐλάλησά σοι. καταλύσω τὸν οἶκον. οἱ πολέμιοι κατέλυσαν τὸν ναόν. ἡ ὀργὴ διέλυσε τοὺς φίλους. τίς σε κατέκρινεν; ἐγὼ σε οὐ κατακρίνω.

Give the derivation of Dia-meter, Cata-ract (ράσσω, *I dash*), Cata-pult (πάλλω, *I hurl*), Cath-olic (ἄλος), Cata-strophe (στρέφω, *I turn*), the prefix *Hyper-* in *Hyper-critical*, &c.

LIV.

3. Prepositions which take three Cases—the Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.	DATIVE.
ἀμφί, about, on both sides, near	Around, about, for	About, concerning
ἐπί (ἐφ'), upon, against, with a view to	Upon, towards, in presence of	Close upon, close by, at, depending on
παρά (παρ'), beside, to beside, contrary to	From beside, from, by	Close beside, with
περί, around, respecting	Concerning, for	Close round, concerning
πρός, to, towards, with reference to	On the side of, from, by	Close to, in addition to
ὑπό (ὑφ'), under, to beneath	From beneath, under, from, by	Close beneath, in subjection to

The Accusative after a Preposition generally indicates *motion to*, the Genitive *motion from*, and the Dative *juxtaposition* or *nearness*.

προσ-κόπτω, *I stumble at*; περι-πατέω, -ήσω, *I walk about*; ἐπιβάλλω, *I cast or lay upon*.

ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἐστὶ, καὶ σὺ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. ἦραν λίθους ἵνα ἐπιβάλωσιν ἐπ' αὐτόν. τί με παρὰ τὸν νόμον τύπτετε; παρ' αὐτοῦ δίκην ἔξω. παρ' αὐτῷ ἐμείναν. τί τοῦτο ἀκούω περὶ σοῦ; ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ ἐστίν. ὑπὸ διδασκάλων ἐσμέν. οἱ κροκόδειλοι ἀμφὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ζῶσι. πρὸς σὲ ἐπέμψαμεν. προσέκοψαν τῷ λίθῳ. περιεπάτησεν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.

Give the derivation of Epi-taph, Eph-emeral, Peri-cranium, Perimeter, Par-allel (ἀλλήλους), Para-graph, Para-ble (βάλλω), Amphibious (βίος), Peri-patetic.

LV.

Μ.	Ε.	Ν.
πονηρ-ός	πονηρ-ά	πονηρ-όν, <i>wicked, evil</i>
μέσ-ος	μέσ-η	μέσ-ον, <i>middle, midst of</i>
ἐμ-ός	ἐμ-ή	ἐμ-όν, <i>my, mine</i>
φιλόσοφ-ος, <i>philosopher</i>	ἀρετ-ή, <i>virtue</i>	ἄθλ-ον, <i>prize (of con-</i>
διδάσκαλ-ος, <i>teacher</i>	ἀγάπ-η, <i>love</i>	test)
καρπ-ός, <i>fruit</i>	εὐλογί-α, <i>praise, bless-</i>	ιερ-όν, <i>temple, sacred</i>
νῆσ-ος (f.), <i>island</i>	ing	place
	ιστορί-α, <i>research, his-</i>	εὐαγγέλι-ον, <i>good ti-</i>
	tory	dings, <i>gospel</i>

ἄπ-ειμι, *I am absent*; πάρ-ειμι, *I am present* (like εἰμί).

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by changing -ος to -ως; as, καλ-ῶς, *beautifully, well*; δικαί-ως, *justly*; οὗτ-ως, *thus, so*.

ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστὶ. μέντε ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ τῇ ἐμῇ. καλῶς ἔλεξας. κρίνατε δικαίως. πολλά ἐστὶ τὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἄθλα. δένδρον ἀγαθὸν οὐ ποιεῖ καρποὺς πονηροῦς. ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἔφυγον. κηρύξατε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον. ἡ εὐλογία τοῦ κυρίου ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τοῦ δικαίου ἐστίν. ἄπεστι τὸ παιδίον. ὁ διδάσκαλος πάρεστι καὶ φωνεῖ σε. ἦν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐν μέσῳ τῶν διδασκάλων. τί ἐποίησας οὕτως; θαυμάζομεν τὴν τοῦ φιλοσόφου ἱστορίαν.

Give the derivation of Philo-sopher, Eu-logy, Ev-angelist, History, Athletic, Poly-nesia, Meso-potamia.

LVI.

Μ.	Φ.	Ν.
ἴδι-ος	ιδί-α	ἴδι-ον, <i>own, private,</i>
ὀφθαλμ-ός, <i>eye</i>	δόξ-α, <i>glory, opinion</i>	ἔλαι-ον, <i>oil</i> [<i>peculiar</i>
λα-ός, <i>people</i> [ment	τέχν-η, <i>art</i>	σκάνδαλ-ον, <i>snare, trap</i>
κόσμ-ος, <i>world, orna-</i>	καθέδρ-α, <i>chair, seat</i>	
θησαυρ-ός, <i>treasure</i>	σκοτι-α, <i>darkness</i>	
γάμ-ος, <i>marriage</i>		
	οὐαί, <i>woe!</i>	δος, <i>give (thou)</i>

RULE 20.—The Dative is used to indicate the Instrument *With which*, and the Manner *In which*.

τὴν κεφαλὴν μου λίθῳ τέτμηκας. ὁ ἄγγελος μεγάλῃ φωνῇ ἐφώνησεν. ἐποίει σημεῖα μεγάλα ἐν τῷ λαῷ. τίς ἤνοιξεν αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς; τί ἐν τῇ σκοτιᾷ περιπατεῖτε; θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς φίλος. ὅπου ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν. ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ οἴκῳ ἔμεινε. τίς ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ ἐστὶ; καλέσατε αὐτοὺς εἰς τοὺς γάμους. οὐαὶ τῷ κόσμῳ ἀπὸ τῶν σκανδάλων! ἡ πενία τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει. δὸς δόξαν τῷ θεῷ.

Give the derivation of Cathedral, Laity, Dox-ology, Para-dox, Scandal, Technical, Poly-technic, Idiom, Ophthalmia, Ophthalmo-logy, Mono-gamy, Poly-gamy, Cosmo-graphy.

LVII.

MASCULINES OF THE FIRST DECLENSION IN *-as, -ης*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>
N. κριτ- <i>ῆς</i> , a judge		N. τᾶμι- <i>ας</i> , a steward
V. κριτ- <i>ᾶ</i> , O judge		V. τᾶμι- <i>ᾶ</i> , O steward
A. κριτ- <i>ήν</i> , a judge		A. τᾶμι- <i>αν</i> , a steward
G. κριτ- <i>οῦ</i> , of a judge		G. τᾶμι- <i>ου</i> , of a steward
D. κριτ- <i>ῆ</i> , to a judge		D. τᾶμι- <i>α</i> , to a steward

Plural and Dual like *φωνή*.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

<i>νόος</i> (m.), <i>mind</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i> (n.), <i>bone</i>	<i>εὖνοος</i> , <i>well disposed</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Sing. m. and f. n.</i>
N. <i>νόος</i> , <i>νοῦς</i>	N.V.A. <i>ὀστέον</i> , <i>ὀστοῦν</i>	N. <i>εὖν-ους</i> <i>εὖν-ουν</i>
V. <i>νόε</i> , <i>νοῦ</i>	G. <i>ὀστέον</i> , <i>ὀστοῦ</i>	V. <i>εὖν-ου</i> <i>εὖν-ουν</i>
A. <i>νόον</i> , <i>νοῦν</i>	D. <i>ὀστέφ</i> , <i>ὀσιῶ</i>	A. <i>εὖν-ουν</i>
G. <i>νόου</i> , <i>νοῦ</i>		G. <i>εὖν-ου</i>
D. <i>νόφ</i> , <i>νοῖ</i>		D. <i>εὖν-φ</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.V. <i>νόοι</i> , <i>νοῖ</i>	N.V.A. <i>ὀστέα</i> , <i>ὀσιᾶ</i>	N.V. <i>εὖν-οι</i> <i>εὖν-οα</i>
A. <i>νόους</i> , <i>νοῦς</i>	G. <i>ὀστέων</i> , <i>ὀσιῶν</i>	A. <i>εὖν-ους</i> <i>εὖν-οα</i>
G. <i>νόων</i> , <i>νοῶν</i>	D. <i>ὀστέοις</i> , <i>ὀσιοῖς</i>	G. <i>εὖν-ων</i>
D. <i>νόοις</i> , <i>νοῖς</i>		D. <i>εὖν-οις</i>
<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.V.A. <i>νόω</i> , <i>νοῶ</i>	N.V.A. <i>ὀστέω</i> , <i>ὀσιῶ</i>	N.V.A. <i>εὖν-ω</i>
G.D. <i>νόοιν</i> , <i>νοῶν</i>	G.D. <i>ὀστέοιν</i> , <i>ὀσιῶν</i>	G.D. <i>εὖν-οιν</i>

Write out the contracted forms of Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus*; πλόος, *voyage*; ῥόος, *stream*; κάνεον, *basket*; εὖροος, *-ον, fair-flowing*.

LVIII.

Nouns Masculine ending in -της, -ιστης, commonly denote *the man who does, or is employed in, or versed in anything.*

κλέπτ-ης, *thief* (derived from κλέπτω, *I steal*).

δεσπότη-ης, *master, absolute ruler.*

μαθητ-ής, *pupil, disciple* (μανθάνω, *I learn*).

πολίτ-ης, *citizen* (πόλις, *city*).

ἐργάτ-ης, *workman, labourer* (ἔργον, *work*).

προφήτ-ης, *prophet, preacher* (πρό, *before*; φημί, *I say*).

σοφιστ-ής, *a teacher of rhetoric, &c., Sophist* (σοφίζω, *I instruct*).

νεανί-ας, *youth, young man* (νέος, *young*).

μισθ-ός, -οῦ (m.), *hire, wages, pay.*

ἄξιός ἐστιν ὁ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ. κάλεσον τοὺς ἐργάτας. οἱ κριταὶ παρὰ τὸν νόμον κεκρίκασιν. δεῖ τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς νόμους φυλάττειν. οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὀρύσσουσι καὶ σπείρουσιν· ἐργάται γῆς εἰσὶν. ὁ διδάσκαλος τῷ μαθητῇ βιβλίον δώσει. οἱ μαθηταὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν τῶν φιλοσόφων σοφίαν. οἱ δεσπότης κελευσάτωσαν. οὐκ ἤκουσαν τοὺς λόγους τοῦ σοφιστοῦ. ὁ θεὸς ἐλάλησεν ἡμῖν ἐν τοῖς προφήταις. ἀπέλυσε τὸν νεανίαν. βάλλετε τὸν κλέπτην εἰς φυλακὴν. νεανία, ἔχω τί σοι εἰπέιν.

Give the derivation of Polite, Cosmo-polite, Critic, Despot, Prophet, Sophist, the Suffix -ist, as in Geolog-ist, &c.

LIX.

ναύτ-ης, *sailor* (ναῦς, *ship*).

ποιητ-ής, *doer, maker, poet* (one who *makes* poems, ποιέω, *I make*).

ψεύστ-ης, *liar* (ψεύδω, *I lie*).

στρατιώτ-ης, *soldier* (στράτος, *army*).

ὀφειλέτ-ης, *debtor* (ὀφείλω, *I owe*).

ὑποκριτ-ής, *a stage-actor*; hence, *one who acts a part, a hypocrite*.

ιδιώτ-ης (ιδίως), *a private person*; *one of the common people*; hence, *an ignorant man, a simpleton*.

ὥσπερ, *just as, like as*; ὅτε (adv.), *when*.

οἱ ναῦται τὴν ἄγκυραν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου βεβλήκασι. τίς ὑμῖν πιστεύσει; ψεύσται γὰρ ἔστε. οἱ τῶν ψευστῶν λόγοι οὐ πιστοὶ εἰσι. τοῖς ψεύσταις οὐ πιστεύομεν. ὁ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀριθμὸς μέγας ἐστί. πόλεμον παύσατε, στρατιῶται. οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τοὺς ποιητὰς ἐτίμων. οἱ ποιηταὶ μύθους ἔγραψαν. ὁ ἐργάτης τῷ δεσπότη δουλεύει. οὐκ ἔση ὥσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταί. ὁ ταμίας ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ὀφειλέτας. ὁ τοῦ πολίτου υἱὸς ιδιώτης ἐστί.

Give the derivation of Poet, Hypocrite, Idiot, Nautilus, Nautical.

LX.

The Genitive of Substantives is given to indicate the Declension.

Αἰγύπτῳ-ος, -α, -ον, *Egyptian*
 Ἀλέξανδρ-ος, -ον (m.), *Alexander*
 Δαρειῶ-ος, -ον (m.), *Darius*
 Ἡρόδοτ-ος, -ον (m.), *Herodotus*
 Κῦρ-ος, -ον (m.), *Cyrus*
 Νεῖλ-ος, -ον (m.), *Nile*

Ὀμηρ-ος, -ον (m.), *Homer*
 Πυθαγόρ-ας, -ον (m.), *Pythagoras*
 Ῥωμαῖ-ος, -α, -ον, *Roman*
 Σωκράτ-ης, -ον (m.), *Socrates*
 Φίλιππ-ος, -ον (m.), *Philip*
 Χριστ-ός, -ον (m.), *Christ, Anointed*

RULE 21.—Substantives in Apposition (referring to the same person or thing) agree in Case; as, Ὀμηρος ὁ ποιητής, *Homer the poet*.

RULE 22.—The Substantive to which the Article belongs is sometimes omitted, when the meaning is evident; as, Κῦρος ὁ Δαρειῶν, *Cyrus the (son) of Darius*; τὰ τοῦ Κύρου, *the (affairs) of Cyrus*.

ἔσθίω, 2 Aor. ἔφαγον, *I eat.*

‘Ο Πυθαγόρας φιλόσοφος ἦν. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τοῦ Φιλίππου μέγας ἦν. Ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ ποταμῷ πολλοὶ εἰσι κροκόδειλοι. Ὁ Ἡρόδοτος ἔλεγεν ὅτι ὁ κροκόδειλος γλώτταν οὐκ ἔχει. Οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην θεοὺς εἶναι νομίζουσι. Λέγε μοι, σὺ Ῥωμαῖος εἶ; Τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης διώκωμεν. Ἰησοῦς ἔστιν ὁ Χριστός, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. Σωκράτης εἶπεν, ‘οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι ζῶσιν ἵνα ἐσθίωσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐσθίω ἵνα ζῶ.’

LXI.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
γιγνώσκω (οἱ γιν-)	γνώσομαι	ἔγνωκα	ἔγων,* <i>I know, perceive</i>
ἀναγιγνώσκω	ἀναγνώσομαι	ἀνέγνωκα	ἀνέγων, <i>I read</i>
διδάσκω	διδάξω	δεδίδαχα	<i>I teach</i>
εὕρισκω	εὕρήσω	εὔρηκα	εὔρον, <i>I find</i>
μανθάνω	μάθησομαι	μεμάθηκα	ἔμαθον, <i>I learn</i>

* 2 Aor. ἔγν-ων, -ως, -ω, &c.; imper. γνῶθι; inf. γνῶναι; part. γνούς.

Ἰωάνν-ης, -ου, *John*; ἄρα γε, *pray.*

‘Ο χρόνος εὕρισκει πολλά. Ζητεῖτε καὶ εὕρησετε. Ἐκ καρποῦ δένδρον γιγνώσκομεν. Τὴν τοῦ Ἡροδότου ἱστορίαν ἀνεγνώκατε; Ὁ διδάσκαλος ἡμᾶς θέλει τοῦτο μανθάνειν. Τὸ εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Ἰωάννην ἀναγιγνώσκειν θέλομεν. Ἄρά γε γιγνώσκεις ἂ ἀναγιγνώσκεις; Γνῶθι σεαυτόν. Τί εὔρηκας; Οὐχ εὔρον αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ. Μάθετε ἀπ’ ἐμοῦ. Μείνον μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἵνα διδάξωμέν σε. Πάρεμι ἵνα τὴν μάχην ἴδω. Οἱ μαθηταὶ παρήσαν ἵνα μάθοιεν.

Give the derivation of Mathematics, Didactic.

LXII.

THIRD DECLENSION (IMPARISYLLABIC NOUNS).

Imparisyllabic Nouns take an additional syllable in the Genitive Case, which ends in *-ος*.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. αἰών, <i>an age</i> (m.)	N.V. αἰών-ες, <i>ages</i>	N.V.A. αἰών-ε, <i>two ages</i>
V. αἰών, <i>O age</i>	A. αἰών-ας, <i>ages</i>	G.D. αἰών-οῶν, <i>of or to (two) ages</i>
A. αἰών-α, <i>an age</i>	G. αἰών-ων, <i>of ages</i>	
G. αἰών-ος, <i>of an age</i>	D. αἰών-σι, <i>to ages</i>	
D. αἰών-τι, <i>to an age</i>		

NEUTER NOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.V.A. σῶμα, <i>a body</i> (n.)	N.V.A. σώματ-α, <i>bodies</i>	N.V.A. σώματ-ε, <i>two bodies</i>
G. σώματ-ος, <i>of a body</i>	G. σώματ-ων, <i>of bodies</i>	G.D. σώματ-οῶν, <i>of or to (two) bodies</i>
D. σώματ-τι, <i>to a body</i>	D. σώματ-σι, <i>to bodies</i>	

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
m. and f.	n.	m. and f.	n.
N. μείζων	μῆζον, <i>greater</i>	N.V. μείζον-ες	μῆζον-α, <i>greater</i>
V. μείζων	μῆζον, <i>greater</i>	A. μείζον-ας	μῆζον-α, <i>greater</i>
A. μείζον-α	μῆζον, <i>greater</i>	G. μείζον-ων,	<i>of greater</i>
G. μείζον-ος,	<i>of greater</i>	D. μείζον-σι,	<i>to greater</i>
D. μείζον-τι,	<i>to greater</i>		

Dual.

N.V.A. μείζον-ε, *two greater*

G.D. μείζον-οῶν, *of or to two, &c.*

Comparatives are thus contracted—*μείζ-ονα, -ω; μείζ-ουες, -ους; μείζ-ονας, -ους.*

NOTE.—τ, δ, θ, ν are dropped before -σι of the Dative Plural; and ν is added to σι when the next word begins with a vowel.

LXIII.

μ.	φ.	κ.
N. χειμών, <i>winter</i> ,	N. φρήν, <i>mind, intellect</i>	N. ἄρμα, <i>chariot</i>
G. χειμῶν-ος [<i>storm</i>]	G. φρεν-ός	G. ἄρματ-ος
N. ἀγών, <i>contest</i> ,	N. ἐλπίς, <i>hope</i>	N. πνεῦμα, <i>breath, spi-</i>
G. ἀγῶν-ος [<i>struggle</i>]	G. ἐλπίδ-ος	G. πνευματ-ος [<i>rit, wind</i>]
N. ποιμήν, <i>shepherd</i>	N. χεῖρ, <i>hand</i>	N. κρίμα, <i>judgment</i>
G. ποιμέν-ος	G. χειρ-ός D.Pl. χερσί	G. κρίματ-ος

The Vocative is generally like the Nominative. The Accusative is formed from the Genitive by changing -ος to -α (m. and f. only).

RULE 23.—The time *When?* indefinitely stated is put in the Genitive; but the *definite point* of time in the Dative.

Αθηναῖ-ος, -α, -ον, *Athenian.*

Οἱ δοῦλοι τοῦ θεοῦ βασιλεύσουσι εἰς αἰῶνας αἰώνων. Παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀγῶνες ἦσαν καὶ ἀνθρώπων καὶ θηρίων. Χειμῶνος οἱ ποιμένες τοὺς λύκους διώκουσι. Ἐλπίδα ἔχομεν εἰς τὸν θεόν. Μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι. Ἡ χεῖρ τοῦ θανάτου ἀρπάξει ἡμᾶς. Ὁ θάνατος τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος λύει. Ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραψα ταύτην τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ. Ἐζήτησαν ἐπιβαλεῖν ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὰς χεῖρας. Τὸ κρίμα σου κατὰ νόμον ἐστίν. Ἐν ταῖς φρεσὶν ὑμῶν παιδία ἐστε. Οἱ ἵπποι τὰ ἄρματα ἔλιπον.

Give the derivation of Agony, Ant-agonist, Pneumatics, Phreno logy.

LXIV.

κ.	Ϝ.	κ.
N. πατήρ, <i>father</i>	N. μητήρ, <i>mother</i>	N. πῦρ, <i>fire</i>
G. πατ(ε)ρ-ός	G. μητ(ε)ρ-ός	G. πυρ-ός
N. ἀστήρ, <i>star</i>	N. θυγάτηρ, <i>daughter</i>	N. ἕαρ, <i>spring</i>
G. ἀστερ-ός	G. θυγατ(ε)ρ-ός	G. ἕαρ-ος
N. ἀνήρ, <i>man, husband</i>		N. ὕδωρ, <i>water</i>
G. ἀνδρ-ός V. ἀνερ		G. ὑδάτ-ος V. ὕδωρ
N. σωτήρ, <i>deliverer, saviour</i>		N. ὄραμα, <i>view, sight</i>
G. σωτῆρ-ος V. σῶτερ		G. ὀράματ-ος
N. κρατήρ, <i>cup, bowl</i>		N. ὄνομα, <i>name</i>
G. κρατῆρ-ος		G. ὀνόματ-ος

NOTE.—πατήρ, μητήρ, θυγάτηρ, make the Voc. -ερ, and are generally *syncopated* (i.e. drop ε before -ρος, -ρι, and -ράσι, Dat. Pl.); as, πατρός, πατρί, πατράσι; ἀστήρ, ἀνήρ make the Dat. Pl. ἀστράσι, ἀνδράσι.

Μοῦσ-α, -ης (f.), a *Muse, song*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy, thine*.

Οἱ υἱοὶ τούτου τοῦ πατρὸς ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. Ἡ ἀγαπή ταύτης τῆς μητρὸς εἰς τὰς θυγάτερας μεγάλη ἐστὶ. Τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου. Οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ πυρὶ λάμπουσι. Φάρμακον ἐν τῷ κρατῆρι ἐστὶ. Βάπτε τὰς χεῖρας ἐν ὕδατι. Σημεῖα εἶδον ἐν τοῖς ἀστράσι. Τὸ ὄραμα ἐθαύμαζον. Ὄνομα σὸν λέγε μοι. Ἄνδρες ζητοῦσί σε. Ἴδού, ἐγὼ εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖτε. Αἱ Μοῦσαι τὸ ἕαρ φιλοῦσιν. Ὁ Θεὸς ἀπέσταλκε τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ σωτῆρα τοῦ κόσμου.

Give the derivation of -orama in Di-orama, &c., Aster, Asterisk, Dis-aster (*δύς, unlucky*), Patri-arch, Crater, Pyre, Pyro-meter, Pyrotechnics, Music, Hydraulic, Hydro-gen (*γεννάω*), Hydropsy or Dropsy, An-onymous (*ἀ-, without*), Syn-onymous.

LXV.

Μ.	Ρ.	Χ.
N. φύλαξ, <i>guard</i>	N. σάρξ, <i>flesh</i>	N. αἷμα, <i>blood</i>
G. φύλακ-ος	G. σαρκ-ός	G. αἷματ-ος
N. κύων, <i>dog</i>	N. νύξ, <i>night</i>	N. στόμα, <i>mouih</i>
G. κυν-ός V. κύον	G. νυκτ-ός	G. στόματ-ος
N. ὀδούς, <i>tooth</i>	N. γυνή, <i>woman, wife</i>	N. γράμμα, <i>letter, anything</i>
G. ὀδόντ-ος	G. γυναικ-ός V. γυναί	G. γράμματ-ος [written]
N. ποῦς, <i>foot</i>	N. παῖς (c.), <i>boy, girl</i>	N. ποίημα, <i>poem, anything</i>
G. ποδ-ός	G. παιδ-ός V. παῖ	G. ποιήματ-ος [made]

NOTE.—Nouns in -ξ, -ψ, have the Nominative and Vocative alike; and form the Dative Plural by adding -ι to the Nominative Singular; as, νύξ, νυξί (νυκτ-σί).

Οἱ κύνες φυλάττουσι τὸν οἶκον τοῦ δεσπότου. Τοὺς τοῦ κυνὸς ὀδόντας ἑθαύμασαν. Οἱ φύλακες πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἦσαν. Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρινῶ σε, πονηρὸν δούλε. Δήσατε αὐτοῦ πόδας καὶ χεῖρας. Αἱ παῖδες σὺν ταῖς γυναιξίν ἦσαν. Αἷματι ἔβαψε τὸ ἱμάτιον. Πνεῦμα σάκρα καὶ ὀστέα οὐκ ἔχει. Τὰ γράμματα μεμαθήκατε; Τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ποιήματα θαυμάζομεν. Ἡμέρας τὴν θύραν ἀνοίγομεν, καὶ νυκτὸς κλειόμεν. Ταύτη τῇ νυκτὶ οἱ ἀστέρες λαμποροῦ εἰσι.

Give the derivation of the termination -gram or -gramme (as in Telegram, Epi-gram, Dia-gram, Programme, &c.), Grammar, Parallelo-gram, Cynic, Martyr, Chiro-podist, Anti-podes, Poly-pus (ποῦς), Sarco-phagus, Phylactery, Poem, Ped-agogue (ἄγω).

LXVI.

Some Nouns of the Third Declension in -ις, -υς (m. and f.) make the Accusative in -ν; a few in -ν or -α.

M.	F.	N.
N. ἰχθ-ύς, <i>fish</i>	N. δρῦς, <i>oak</i>	N. φῶς, <i>light</i>
G. ἰχθ-ύος (V. -ύ, A. -ύν)	G. δρυ-ός (A. -ν)	G. φωτ-ός
N. μῦ-ς, <i>mouse</i>	N. μάρτ-υς or -υρ (c.), <i>witness</i>	N. χρῶμα, <i>colour</i>
G. μυ-ός (V. μῦ, A. -ν)	G. μάρτυ-ρος (A. -ν or -ρα)	G. χρώματ-ος
N. ὄρνις (c.), <i>bird</i>	N. χάρι-ς, <i>favour, grace</i>	N. οὖς, <i>ear</i>
G. ὄρνι-θος (A. -ν or -θα)	G. χαρῖ-τος (A. -ν or -τα)	G. ὠτ-ός

βοῦς (c.), *ox, cow*, and ναῦς (f.), *ship*, are somewhat irregular.

S. N. βοῦς	Pl. βό-εις	D. βό-ε	S. ναῦς	Pl. νῆες	D. wanting
V. βοῦ	βό-εις	,,	ναῦ	νῆες	,,
A. βοῦν	βοῦς	,,	ναῦν	ναῦς	,,
G. βο-ός	βο-ῶν	βο-οῖν	νεώς	νεῶν	νεοῖν
D. βο-ί	βου-σί	,,	νηί	ναυσί	,,

Τὸ ὠτὲ ἀκούετον. Τοῖς ὠσὶν ἀκούομεν ἂ λέγει ἡ γλῶσσα. Τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει. Τίσι φωτός ἐστε. Αἱ νῆες οἶνον ἡμῖν ἄγουσιν. Ὁ πατὴρ ἔθυσσε τὸν βοῦν. Τίς οὐ θαυμάζει τὰ τῶν ὀρνίθων χρώματα; Οἱ ἰχθύες ἐν τοῖς ὕδασιν εἰσιν. Οἱ τῶν βοῶν ὀδόντες λευκοὶ ἦσαν. Ἡμεῖς μάρτυρες τουτῶν ἐσμὲν. Ἡ δρῦς δένδρον δένδρων ἐστί. Μὴν ἐν οἴκῳ εἶδεν ὁ παῖς. Χάριτι θεοῦ εἰμι ὃ εἰμι. Ὁ παῖς τοῦ Φιλίππου ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἔλεγεν αὐτῷ, Φίλιππε, ἄνθρωπος εἶ.

Give the derivation of Druid, Nau-machy, Martyr, Proto-ma Ichthyo-logy, Ornitho-logy, Chroma-trope (τρέπω), Chromo-lithogr Odonto, Photo-graphy, Photo-gen.

LXVII

PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF εἶμί.—ὄν, being.

Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. ὄν	οὖσα	} ὄν, being
A. ὄντα	οὖσαν	
G. ὄντος	οὖσης	ὄντος, of being
D. ὄντι	οὖσῃ	ὄντι, to being

Plural.

N. ὄντες	οὖσαι	} ὄντα, being
A. ὄντας	οὖσας	
G. ὄντων	οὖσῶν	ὄντων, of being
D. οὖσι	οὖσαις	οὖσι, to being

Dual.

N.A. ὄντε	οὖσα	ὄντε, (two) being
G.D. ὄντων	οὖσαις	ὄντων, of or to,

In the same way decline the Participles in -ων (see Lesson 50)

Pres. Participle λύων	λύουσα	λύον, loosing
Fut. Participle λύσων	λύσουσα	λύσον, about to lo

Participles follow the general rules for contraction (41, 44, 46).

	Μ.	Ρ.	Χ.
N.	φιλ-έων, -ῶν	φιλ-έουσα, -οῦσα	} φιλ-έον, -οῦν, lov- ing
A.	-έοντα, -οῦντα	-έουσαν, -οῦσαν	
N.	τιμ-άων, -ῶν	τιμ-άουσα, -ῶσα	} τιμ-άον, -ῶν, hon- ouring
A.	-άοντα, -ῶντα	-άουσαν, -ῶσαν	
N.	σκη-όων, -ῶν	σκη-όουσα, -οῦσα	} σκη-όον, -οῦν, lodg- ing
A.	-όοντα, -οῦντα	-όουσαν, -οῦσαν	

Write out the full Declension of the contracted forms of the above.

LXVIII.

Participles are often used with the article as Substantives; as,—

- N. ὁ λύων } *the (man) loosing; he who looses.*
 A. τὸν λύοντα }
 G. τοῦ λύοντος, *of him who looses; Κύρου λύοντος, as or when Cyrus was loosing.* (This form is called the Genitive Absolute.)
 D. τῷ λύοντι, *to him who looses.*

Τίς ἐστὶν ὁ κόπτων τὴν θύραν; Τῷ κόπτοντι ἀνοίξομεν. Ἡ σοφία τῷ ἔχοντι θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστίν. Αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν. Θεοῦ θέλοντος τοῦτο ποιήσομεν. Τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες τὸν ἵππον; Ἀνθρωποὶ τὸν θάνατον φεύγοντες, διώκουσι. Μακάριοι οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ οἱ βλέποντες ἢ ὑμεῖς βλέπετε. Οὐχ οἱ λέγοντες, ἀλλ' οἱ ποιῶντες ἀγαθὸν, ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. Αὐτοὺς εἶδον τὸν χρυσὸν κλέπτοντας. Ἦκω ποιήσω ταῦτα. Ἀνθρωπος ὢν, γίγνωσκε τῆς ὀργῆς κρατεῖν.

LXIX.

πᾶς, every, all.

Singular.			Plural.		
Μ.	Ἔ.	Ν.	Μ.	Ἔ.	Ν.
N. πᾶς	πᾶσ-α	πᾶν	N. πάντ-ες	πᾶσ-αι	πάντ-α
A. πάντ-α	πᾶσ-αν	πᾶν	A. πάντ-ας	πᾶσ-ας	πάντ-α
G. παντ-ός	πάσ-ης	παντ-ός	G. πάντ-ων	πασ-ῶν	πάντ-ω
D. παντ-ί	πάσ-η	παντ-ί	D. πᾶ-σι	πάσ-αις	πᾶ-σι

Dual.

	Μ.	Ἔ.	Ν.
N.A.	πάντ-ε	πάσ-ᾶ	πάντ-ε
G.D.	πάντ-οιῶ	πάσ-αιῶ	πάντ-οιῶ

Decline in the same way ἅπας, all (collectively); and the First Aorist Participle (50) λύσας, λύσᾶσ-ᾶ, λύσαν, having loosed.

RULE 24.—The Time *How long?* and the Distance *How far?* are put in the Accusative.

ἀπ-έχειν, to have from, to be distant.

Πᾶν δένδρον καλὸν καρποῦς ἀγαθοῦς ποιεῖ. Ἐὰν ᾗς ἀγαθὸς, πᾶτες σε φιλήσουσι. Πᾶσῃ μητρὶ οὐκ ἔστι θυγάτηρ ἀγαθὴ. Τοῦτ λέγω παντὶ τῷ ὄντι ἐν ὑμῖν. Πάντα πρὸς τὸ φῶς ὁ χρόνος ἄγε ἴμεις ἅπαντες πιστοὶ ἔστε. Ὁ φιλόσοφος ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ ἐδίδασκε τοὺς μαθητάς. Πάντες οἱ ἀκούσαντες ἐθαύμασαν. Ἀκούσα ὁ Κύριος τὴν φωνὴν ἠρώτα αὐτὸν, τί λέγοι. Ἐκεῖ ἔμεινε πᾶσα τὴν ἡμέραν. Ὁ πύργος οὐ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ

Give the derivation of Pan-theon, Pan-orama, Pan-technicon, &c.

LXX.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE, ACTIVE VOICE (50).

M.	F.	N.
N.V. λευκός	λελυκυῖ-ᾶ	λελυκός, <i>having loosed</i>
A. λευκότ-α	λελυκυῖ-αν	λελυκός
G. λευκότ-ος	λελυκυῖ-ας	λελυκότ-ος
&c.	&c.	&c.
θνητ-ός	θνητ-ή	θνητ-όν, <i>mortal</i>
λέ-ων, -οντος, <i>lion</i>	ἀδικία, <i>injustice</i>	πρόβατ-ον, <i>sheep</i>
	ἁμαρτί-α, <i>sin</i>	
M. & F.	N.	
ἄ-πιστ-ος	ἄ-πιστ-ον, <i>unfaithful</i>	
ἄ-θάνατ-ος	ἄ-θανάτ-ον, <i>undying, immortal</i>	
ἄ-δικ-ος	ἄ-δικ-ον, <i>unjust</i>	
ἄ-θε-ος	ἄ-θε-ον, <i>ungodly</i>	

NOTE.—The prefix *a-* or *an-* (Eng. *un-*, &c.) generally reverses the meaning of a word, and makes the Masculine and Feminine of Adjectives alike.

Subordinate or governed words often stand between the Participle and its Article; as, *ὁ τοῦτο ποιῶν, he who does this.*

Σοφοί εἰσιν οἱ μεμαθηκότες. Ἐρώτησον τοὺς ἀκηκόοντας τί ἐλάλησα αὐτοῖς. Φιλῶ τοὺς με φιλοῦντας. Οἱ πολὺν χρυσὸν ἔχοντες φίλους ἔξουσι. Στρατιώτας εἶχε τὸν θησαυρὸν φυλάττοντας. Ἐχθρὸς μὲν ἐστὶ τῷ θεῷ ὁ ἄδικος, ὁ δὲ δίκαιος φίλος. Πᾶσα ἀδικία ἁμαρτία ἐστὶ. Τὰ μὲν σώματα ἡμῶν θνητά ἐστιν, αἱ δὲ ψυχαὶ ἀθάνατοι μένουσι. Οἱ λέοντες τὰ πρόβατα ἤρπασαν. Μέσης νυκτὸς ἔκλεψε τὸν χρυσόν.

Give the derivation of the prefix *A-* or *An-* in *A-theist*, *An-archy*, &c.

LXXI.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN *τίς*;

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>m. and f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. <i>τίς, who?</i>		<i>τί, what?</i>	N. <i>τιν-ες, who?</i>	<i>τιν-α, 1</i>
A. <i>τιν-α, whom?</i>		<i>τί, what?</i>	A. <i>τιν-ας, whom?</i>	<i>τιν-α, 1</i>
G. <i>τιν-ος, whose? of what?</i>			G. <i>τιν-ων, of whom? of u</i>	
D. <i>τιν-ι, to whom? to what?</i>			N. <i>τι-σι, to whom? to wh</i>	

*Dual.*N.A. *τιν-ε, who? whom? what?*G.D. *τιν-ου, of or to whom? &c.*

The INDEFINITE PRONOUN *τις*, *a certain, some*, has generally 1 cent, and stands *after* the word to which it refers.

NUMERALS—ONE TO FOUR.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. <i>εἷς</i>	<i>μί-ᾶ</i>	<i>ἓν, one</i>	N.A. <i>τρεις</i>	<i>τρι-α, th</i>
A. <i>ἕν-α</i>	<i>μί-αν</i>	<i>ἓν, one</i>	G. <i>τρι-ῶν, of three</i>	
G. <i>ἕν-ός</i>	<i>μί-ᾶς</i>	<i>ἕν-ός, of one</i>	D. <i>τρι-σί, to three</i>	
D. <i>ἕν-ί</i>	<i>μί-ᾷ</i>	<i>ἕν-ί, to one</i>		
<i>Dual (all genders).</i>			N. <i>τέσσαρ-ες</i>	<i>τέσσαρ-α,</i>
N.A. <i>δύ-ο</i> and <i>δύ-ω, two</i>			A. <i>τέσσαρ-ας</i>	<i>τέσσαρ-α,</i>
G.D. <i>δύ-οῖν, δύ-εῖν, of or to two</i>			G. <i>τεσσάρ-ων, of fou</i>	
D. rarely <i>δύ-σί, to two</i>			D. <i>τέσσαρ-σι, to fou.</i>	

Write out the declension of *οὐδ-είς, οὐδε-μία, οὐδ-έν*, and *μῆδε-μία, μῆδ-έν*, *no one, nothing*; and of *ὅσ-τις, ἧ-τις, ὅ-τι, w whatever*; declining both *ὅς* and *τίς*.

LXXII.

NOTE.—Two or more negatives are used to strengthen the negation ; *οὐκ, οὐ μὴ πιστεύσω, I will not believe ; οὐ* (with its compounds) *denies ; μὴ, forbids.*

στάδι-ον, pl. *-οι* and *-α* (23), *furlong.*

Τίς ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γέγραφε ; Λέγε μοι, ὅστις ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γέγραφε ; Τίνα με λέγουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι ; Τίνος υἱὸς ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας ; Τοῦ Φιλίππου. Ὁ Ἰωάννης ἐπεμψέ τις τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν. Ὅ τι ἂν λέγῃ ὑμῖν, ποιήσατε. Οὐδὲν ἄξιον θανάτου πέπραχεν. Ἐγὼ οὐ κρίνω οὐδένα. Ποιεῖ μηδὲν μετ' ὀργῆς. Μηδένι μηδὲν εἴπησ. Ἐνα πατέρα ἔχομεν τὸν Θεόν. Ἡ κόμη ἀπέχει τρεῖς σταδίου ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. Ἐμειψεν ἐκεῖ δύο ἡμέρας.

LXXIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative and Superlative are formed (1) in *-τερος, -τατος*, or (2) less commonly in *-ίων, -ιστος*.

1. Adjectives in *-ος, -υς*, drop the *ς* before *-τερος, -τατος*.

Positive μικρ-ός, -ά, -όν, *small*

Comparative μικρ-ότερος, -οτέρα, -ότερον, *smaller*

Superlative μικρ-οτάτος, -οτάτη, -οτάτον, *smallest, very small*

Compare in this way μικρ-ός, πονηρ-ός, λαμπ-ρός, ισχυρ-ός, δίκαι-ος, πιστ-ός ; ὑψηλ-ός, -η, -ον, *high, lofty* ; κοιν-ός, -ή, -όν, *common*.

RULE 25.—Comparatives are frequently followed by a Genitive, the Conjunction *ἢ, than*, being omitted.

ἢ (conj.), *than, or.*

Μικρότερος τοῦ πατρός μου εἰμι, ὃ δὲ ἀδελφός μου μικρότατός ἐστι. Τί ἰσχυρότερον λέοντος; Τὸ φῶς τοῦ ἡλίου λαμπρότερόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ τῆς σελήνης. Ὁ θεὸς ἰσχυρότερος τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶ. Μὴ ἰσχυροτέροι αὐτοῦ ἐσμέν; Φιλῶ τοὺς δικαιοτάτους. Ὁ πύργος, ὃν ἔφθειραν, ἕψηλότατος ἦν. Τί κοινότατον; Ἐλπίς. Τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ οἱ ἀστέρες λαμπρότατοί εἰσιν. Ὁ Κύρος ἔπεμψε δούλου, ὃν εἶχε πιστότατον.

LXXIV.

When the penult (or last syllable but one) is short, *o* is changed to *o* before *-τερος, -τατος*.

Positive σοφ-ός, -ή -όν, *wise*

Comparative σοφ-ώτερος, -ωτέρα, -ώτερον, *wiser*

Superlative σοφ-ώτατος, -ωτάτη, -ωτάτον, *wisest*

Compare thus πλούσι-ος, μακάρι-ος, πολέμι-ος, ἀδικ-ος, ἀξι-ος, νέ-ος, -α, -ον, *young, new; φρόνιμ-ος* (m. and f.), -ον (n.), *prudent, cunning*.

Sometimes *-ος* is changed to *-αι* before *-τερος, -τατος*; as, Ροσ. μέσ-ος, Comp. μεσαί-τερος, Sup. μεσαί-τατος.

Θάλ-ῆς, -οῦ or -ῆτος (m.), *Thales*; Ἐλιζάβητ (f.), *Elizabeth*; εἰπόντος τινός (Gen. Absolute), *some one saying, or when some one said*.

Θαλῆς, εἰπόντος τινός, τί σοφώτατόν ἐστι; χρόνος, ἔφη, εὗρσκει γὰρ τὰ πάντα. Δεῖ τὸν διδάσκαλον σοφώτερον εἶναι τῶν μαθητῶν. Σὺ σοφώτερός μου εἶ. Οἱ σοφώτατοι οὐκ αἰεὶ μακαριώτατοί εἰσι. Πολλοὶ μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν πλούσιοι εἰσιν, οὗτος δὲ πλουσιώτατος πάντων. Ἐλιζάβητ φρονιμωτέρα ἐστὶ τοῦ Φιλίππου. Ὁ νεώτερος υἱὸς σοφώτερός ἐστιν. Οὐδὲν ὀργῆς ἀδικώτερον. Τῆς νυκτὸς λάμπει τὸ πῦρ.

LXXV.

2. Comparative *-ίων*, Superlative *-ιστος*.

Positive	<i>καλ-ός</i> ,	<i>-ή</i> ,	<i>-όν</i> , beautiful
Comparative	<i>καλλ-ίων</i> (m. and f.),	<i>-ιον</i> ,	more beautiful (62)
Superlative	<i>κάλλ-ιστος</i> ,	<i>-ίστη</i> ,	<i>-ιστον</i> , most beautiful

Some Adjectives in *-ρος* drop *ρ* before *-ίων*, *-ιστος*.

Compare *κακ-ός*, *αἰσχρο-ός*, *έχθρο-ός*.

φίλ-ος commonly makes Comp. *φίλ-τερος*, Sup. *φίλ-τατος*, but it has also the forms *φιλ-ώτερος*, *φιλ-ώτατος*; *φιλ-αίτερος*, *φιλ-αίτατος*; and *φιλ-ίων*, *φιλιστος*.

RULE 26.—The Neuters of Adjectives are used as Adverbs, as *πολύ*, *much*; *πρῶτον*, *first*; *μόνον*, *only*.

Ἐπαμινώνδ-ας, *-ου* (m.) *Epa-minondas*.

Ἐπαμινώνδας ἔλεγεν ὅτι ὁ ἐν πολέμῳ θάνατος κάλλιστος εἶη. Ἡ γυνή πολὺ καλλίων τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἦν. Ὁ μὲν κλέπτης κακός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ ψεύστης κακίον. Ἡ ὀργή ἐστι κάκιστον. Οἱ πονηροὶ τοῖς δικαίοις ἔχθιστοὶ εἰσιν. Αἰσχιστόν ἐστι φίλον ἀδικεῖν. Τί ποιεῖς, φίλτατε παῖ; Οὐδὲν αἰσχίον τῆς ἀμαρτίας ἐστιν. Ἀθάνατον θεὸν πρῶτον τίμα. Ἀνθρωπός ἐστι πνεῦμα καὶ σκιὰ μόνον.

LXXVI.

SOME IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
μέγας, <i>great</i>	μείζων, <i>greater</i> (62)	μέγιστος, <i>greatest</i>
μικρός, <i>little</i>	ελάσσων, <i>less</i>	ελάχιστος, <i>least</i>
πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων (πλείων), <i>more</i>	πλείστος, <i>most</i>
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	{ ἀμείνων } <i>better</i> { κρείττων }	{ ἀριστος } <i>best</i> { κράτιστος }

οὐχί (adv.), for οὐ, *not*.

Οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ δούλος μείζων τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ. Ὁ μείζων δουλεύσει τῷ ἐλάσσονι. Μείζω τούτων ποιήσει. Ὁ πιστός ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστός ἐστι, καὶ ὁ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἄδικος καὶ ἐν πολλῷ ἄδικός ἐστιν. Οὐ φιλήσεις τὸν πατέρα σου ἢ τὴν μητέρα σου πλείον μου, λέγει ὁ Θεός. Ὁπλον μέγιστόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀρετή. Οὐχί ὁ ἀνὴρ κρείσσων τοῦ κυνός; Κρείττον ἐστιν, ἕνα φίλον ἔχειν πολλοῦ ἀξίου, ἢ πολλοὺς μηδένοσ ἀξίους.

LXXVII.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN -ω—PASSIVE VOICE.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.		IMPERFECT TENSE.	
S. λῆ-ομαι, I am	} <i>loosed, or being loosed</i>	S. ἐ-λυ-όμεν, I was	} <i>loosed, or being loosed</i>
λύ-ει or η, thou art		ἐ-λύ-ου, thou wast	
λύ-εται, he is,		ἐ-λύ-ετο, he was	
Pl. λυ-όμεθα, we are		Pl. ἐ-λυ-όμεθα, we were	
λύ-εσθε, ye are		ἐ-λύ-εσθε, ye were	
λύ-ονται, they are		ἐ-λύ-οντο, they were	
D. λυ-όμεθον, we two are	} <i>loosed, or being loosed</i>	D. ἐ-λυ-όμεθον, we two were	} <i>loosed, or being loosed</i>
λύ-εσθον, ye or they, &c.		ἐ-λυ-έσθην, ye or they, &c.	

INDICATIVE MOOD—(continued).

<p style="text-align: center;">FUTURE TENSE.</p> <p>S. λυ-θήσομαι, I shall λυ-θήσει or η, thou wilt λυ-θήσεται, he will</p> <p>Pl. λυ-θησόμεθα, we shall λυ-θήσεσθε, ye will λυ-θήσονται, they will</p> <p>D. λυ-θησόμεθον, we two shall λυ-θήσεσθον, ye or they two will</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST AORIST TENSE.</p> <p>S. ἐ-λύ-θην, I was ἐ-λύ-θης, thou wast ἐ-λύ-θη, he was</p> <p>Pl. ἐ-λύ-θημεν, we were ἐ-λύ-θητε, ye were ἐ-λύ-θησαν, they were</p> <p>D. ἐ-λυ-θήτην, ye or they two were</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PERFECT TENSE.</p> <p>S. λέλυ-μαι, I have λέλυ-σαι, thou hast λέλυ-ται, he has</p> <p>Pl. λέλυ-μεθα, we have λέλυ-σθε, ye have λέλυ-νται, they have</p> <p>D. λέλυ-μεθον, we two have λέλυ-σθον, ye or they two have</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PLUPERFECT TENSE.</p> <p>S. ἐ-λελύ-μην, I had ἐ-λέλυ-σο, thou hadst ἐ-λέλυ-το, he had</p> <p>Pl. ἐ-λελύ-μεθα, we had ἐ-λέλυ-σθε, ye had ἐ-λέλυ-ντο, they had</p> <p>D. ἐ-λελύ-μεθον, we two had ἐ-λελύ-σθην, ye or they two had</p>

The Second Aorist has the same tense-endings as the First Aorist, dropping θ.

LXXVIII.

PRESENT PASSIVE (-ομαι).

Pres. Infin. λύ-εσθαι, to be *loosed*.

Pres. Part. λυ-όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον, *loosed* or being *loosed*.

The Present Passive is formed from the Present Active by changing -ω to -ομαι; as, λύ-ω, λύ-ομαι.

NOTE.—Contracted Verbs follow the same rules of Contraction in the Passive as in the Active.

RULE 27.—The Agent *By whom*, and the Instrument *By which*, after a Passive Verb, are often expressed by *ὑπό*, with a Genitive.

Πέρσης, -ον (m.), a *Persian*.

Ὁ δούλος λύεται. Αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ καλῶς γράφονται. Τί καινὸν λέγεται; Ὡς δένδρον ἐκ καρποῦ γινώσκειται, οὕτω καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐξ ἔργων γινώσκόμεθα. Πᾶν δένδρον, μὴ ποιῶν καρπὸν καλὸν, ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται. Οἱ ἵπποι εἰς μάχην ἄγονται. Ὑμεῖς οἱ φεύγοντες διώκεσθε. Ταῦτα εὖ πράττεται. Ἀδικοῦμαι ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν. Τί με κελεύεις τύπτεσθαι; Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. Κρεῖττόν ἐστι φιλεῖσθαι ἢ τιμᾶσθαι. Ἐλπίς βλεπομένη οὐκ ἔστιν ἐλπίς.

LXXIX.

IMPERFECT PASSIVE (-όμεν).

The Imperfect Passive is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment and changing -ομαι to -όμεν.

Write out the Contracted forms of the Present and Imperfect Indicative Passive of τιμ-άω, φιλ-έω, and σκην-όω.

Ἐκ φυλακῆς ἐλυόμην. Ὁ μῦθος καλῶς ἐλέγτο. Τὸ ἀρνίον ὑπὸ τοῦ λέοντος ἠρπάζετο. Ἐπὸ τῶν ποιμένων ἐδιωκόμεθα. Τὸ τάλαντον πρὸς σε ἐπέμπετο. Ὁ λίθος ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐβάλλετο. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ Κύρου εἰς μάχην ἐστέλλοντο. Ἐπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώκεσθε. Αἱ τῶν γυναικῶν στολαὶ ἐθαυμάζοντο. Τὸ δένδρον τὸ μέγα ἐξικόπτετο. Ἐτιμᾶτο ὁ πατὴρ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ.

LXXX.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT PASSIVE (-μαι, -μην).

Perf. Infin. λελύ-σθαι, to have been *loosed*.

Perf. Part. λελυ-μένος, -μένη, -μένον, having been *loosed*.

The Perfect Passive is formed from the Perfect Active by changing

-κα to -μαι, as λέλυ-κα, λέλυ-μαι (sometimes to -σ-μαι); but

-κα (Lingual) to -σ-μαι, as πέπει-κα, πέπεισ-μαι

-φα preceded by a vowel to μ-μαι, as γέγρα-φα, γέγραμ-μαι

-χα „ „ to -γ-μαι, as λέλε-χα, λέλεγ-μαι .

Perf. Pass. in -μμαι.

S. γέγρα-μμαι, -ψαι, -πται

Pl. -μμεθα, -φθε, -μμένοι
εἰσὶ

D. -μμεθον, -φθον

Perf. Pass. in -γμαι.

S. λέλε-γμαι, -ξαι, -κται

Pl. -γμεθα, -χθε, -γμένοι
εἰσὶ

D. -γμεθον, -χθον

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment, and changing -μαι to -μην. The Pluperfect has the same euphonic changes as the Perfect.

From τάσσω form the Perf. Pass. τέταγμαι; from ποιῶ, πεποίημαι;

from καλέω, κέκλημαι; from κρύπτω, κέκρυμαι; from σώζω, σέσωσμαι; from κλείω, κέκλεισμαι; from ἐτοιμάζω, ἠτοίμασμαι.

Ταῦτα καλῶς λέλεκται. Ἐν τῷ νόμῳ τί γέγραπται; πῶς ἀναγινώσκεις; Λέξω σοι ἃ τέτακται σοι ποιῆσαι. Πάντα ἃ ἐκέλευσας πεποιήται. Ἦδη ἡ θύρα κέκλεισται. Εἰς πᾶν ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἠτοιμάσμεθα. Ἡ γῆ κέκρυπται. Τὸ σῶμα ἐκέκρυπτο. Αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ γεγραμμέναι εἰσίν. Οἱ στρατιῶται τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. Θαυμάζω τὰ πεποιημένα. Τῇ χάριτι σεσωσμένοι ἐσμεν.

LXXXI.

FIRST AORIST PASSIVE (-θην).

First Aor. Infin. λυ-θῆναι, to be or to have been loosed

First Aor Part. N. λυ-θείς, -θείσα, -θέν, having been loosed

G. λυ-θέντος, -θείσης, -θέντος

(D. Pl. -θεῖσι, -θείσαις, -θεῖσι)

The First Aorist Passive is formed from the Perfect Passive by dropping the initial Consonant (if any), and changing

-μαι to -θην, as λελυ-μαι, ἐλύ-θην; ἤκουσ-μαι, ἠκούσ-θην

-μ-μαι to -φ-θην, as γέγραμ-μαι, ἐγράφ-θην

-γ-μαι to -χ-θην, as λέλεγ-μαι, ἐλέχ-θην

Form the First Aorist Passive thus:—

Pres. Act.	Fut. Act.	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.	1 Aor. Pass.
καλέ-ω	καλέ-σω	κέ-κλη-κα	κέ-κλη-μαι	ἐ-κλή-θην

From ἀνοίγω form ἀνεψήθην; from κλείω, ἐκλείσθην; from κρίνω, ἐκρίθην; from ἐγείρω, ἠγέροθην; from ἄγω, ἤχθην (Inf. ἀχθῆναι); from τύπτω, ἐτύφθην (Inf. τυφθῆναι); from τελέω, ἐτελέσθην; from ἐρωτάω, ἠρωτήθην (Part. ἐρωτηθείς); from σείω, ἐσεισθην; from διδάσκω, ἐδιδάχθην; from σώζω, ἐσωθην (Inf. σωθῆναι); from βαλλω, ἐβλήθην.

'Αναχαρσις, *Anacharsis*.

'Ἐπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἐλύθη. 'Ἡ θίρα ἀνιψήθη. 'Ἐν ἄρματι ὤδε ἤχθημεν. Κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἐκρίθητε. 'Ἐκλείσθησαν αἱ θύραι τῆς φυλακῆς. Πᾶν τὸ ἔργον ἐτελέσθη. 'Ἐποίησαν ὡς ἐδιδάχθησαν. Πᾶσα ἡ κώμη ἐσείσθη. Οἱ ὀφειλέται εἰς φυλακὴν ἐβλήθησαν. 'Ὁ δεσπότης ἐκέλευσε τὸν ἐργάτην ἀχθῆναι καὶ τυφθῆναι. 'Ὁ θεὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους θέλει σωθῆναι. 'Ανάχαρσις ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος, 'τί ἐστι πολέμιον ἀνθρώποις; ' αὐτοί, ' ἔφη, ' αὐτοῖς' (= ἑαυτοῖς).

LXXXII.

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE (-θήσομαι).

Fut. Infin. λυθήσ-εσθαι, *to be about to be loosed*.

Fut. Part. λυθησ-όμενος, -ομένη, ὅμενον, *about to be loosed*.

The First Future Passive is formed from the First Aorist Passive by dropping the Augment, and changing -θην to -θήσομαι; as,

Pres. Act. Fut. Act. Perf. Act. Perf. Pass. 1 Aor. Pass. 1 Fut. Pass.
καλέ-ω, καλέ-σω, κέ-κλη-κα, κέ-κλη-μαι, ἐ-κλή-θην, κλη-θήσομαι.

Form (as above) the First Fut. Pass. of the Verbs in Lesson 81; also from γινώσκω form γνωσθήσομαι; and from ποιέω, ποιηθήσομαι.

Δικαίως κριθήσομαι. Μενῶ ἀκοῦσαι πῶς ὁ ἀγὼν κριθήσεται. Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν καὶ σωθήσῃ. Οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ τελεσθήσονται. 'Ἐν ᾧ κρίματι κρίνετε, κριθήσεσθε. Οὐδὲν ἐστὶ κεκρυμμένον, ὃ οὐ γνωσθήσεται. Κληθήσονται υἱοὶ θεοῦ ζῶντος. Αἱ θύραι ἀνεψχθήσονται. 'Ἐχει ἐν τῇ χειρὶ βιβλίον ἀνεψγμένον. Τί τὸ πεποιημένον; αὐτὸ τὸ ποιηθησόμενον.

LXXXIII.

IMPERATIVE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.		1 AORIST.	PERFECT (rare).
S. λύ-ου, be thou	} loosed	λύ-θητι	λέλυ-σο
λυ-έσθω, let him be		λυ-θήτω	λελύ-σθω
Pl. λύ-εσθε, be ye		λύ-θητε	λέλυ-σθε
-έσθωσαν } let them be		λυ-θήτωσαν	λελύ-σθωσαν
or -έσθων }		or -θέντων	or -σθων
D. λύ-εσθον, be ye (two)		λύ-θητον	λέλυ-σθον
λυ-έσθων, let them be		λυ-θήτων	λέλυ-σθων

The First Aorist and the Perfect Imperative are translated as the Present.

CONJUNCTIVE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.		1 AORIST.	PERFECT.
S. λύ-ωμαι, I may	} be loosed	λυ-θῶ	λελυμέν-ος ᾧ
λύ-ῃ, thou mayst		λυ-θῆς	„ ᾗς
λύ-ηται, he may		λυ-θῆ	„ ᾗ
Pl. λυ-ώμεθα, we may		λυ-θῶμεν	λελυμέν-οι ᾧμεν
λύ-ησθε, ye may		λυ-θῆτε	„ ᾗτε
λύ-ωνται, they may		λυ-θῶσι	„ ᾧσι
D. λυ-ώμεθον, we two may		λυ-θῆτον	λελυμέν-ω ᾗτον
λύ-ησθον, ye or they, &c.			

The First Aorist Conjunctive is translated as the Present. The Perfect, which is made up of the Perfect Participle and the Conjunctive Present of εἰμί, is translated *I may have been loosed*.

From Lesson 80 it will be seen that

K-sounds with μ become $-\gamma\mu$	P-sounds with μ become $-\mu\mu$
" σ " $-\xi$	" σ " $-\psi$
" θ " $-\chi\theta$	" θ " $-\phi\theta$

This change of letters is made for the sake of *Euphony*,* and must be applied to the declension of the First Aorist and Perfect tenses of all Moods.

Form the tenses of the Imperative and Conjunctive Passive of *θαυμάζω*, *διώκω*, *γράφω*, *ἄγω*, *τελέω*, *ἀνοίγω*, *βάλλω*, *σώζω*, from the corresponding tenses of the Indicative.

LXXXIV.

Write out the Contracted forms of the Present Imperative and Conjunctive of *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, *σκηνόω*.

ὦ (Interjection), O.

ὦ γύναι, θαυμάζου. ὦ κλέπται, διώκεσθε. Ἄγεσθω ὁ ἵππος. Τελέσθωσαν οἱ λόγοι σου. Ἄνοιχθήτω ἡ θύρα. Οἱ κλέπται μὴ λυθήτωσαν. Δύθητε, φίλοι. ὦ παῖ, βλήθητι εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. Μὴ κρίνετε, ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε. Ὁ Θεὸς ἀπέστειλε τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἵνα σωθῆ ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ. Ὅπλα αἴρομεν ὅπως μὴ διωκόμεθα.

* Euphonic changes arise from the difficulty of pronouncing certain letters in succession, and are made rather for the convenience of the speaker, than that of the hearer.

LXXXV.

OPTATIVE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.
S. λυ-οίμην, I might λύ-οιο, thou mightst λύ-οιτο, he might Pl. λυ-οίμεθα, we might λύ-οισθε, ye might λύ-οιτω, they might D. λυ-οίμεθον, we two, &c. λυ-οίσθην, ye or they two might	λυ-θησοίμην, I might λυ-θήσοιο, thou mightst λυ-θήσοιτο, he might λυ-θησοίμεθα, we might λυ-θήσοισθε, ye might λυ-θήσοιτω, they might λυ-θησοίμεθον, we two, &c. λυ-θησοίσθην, ye or they two might
FIRST AORIST. S. λυ-θείην λυ-θείης λυ-θείη Pl. λυ-θείημεν, -θείμεν λυ-θείητε, -θείτε λυ-θείησαν, -θείεν D. λυ-θείητην, -θείτην	PERFECT (rare). λελυμέν-ος εἶην, I might „ εἶης, thou mightst „ εἶη, he might λελυμέν-οι εἶμεν, we might „ εἶητε, ye might „ εἶησαν, they might λελυμέν-ω εἶήτην, ye or they, &c.

The First Aorist Optative is translated as the Present.

COGNATE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

	INDIC.	CONJUNCT.	OPTAT.	IMPBR.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	-ομαι	-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imp.	-όμεν					
Perf.	-μαι	{ -μένος ω	{ -μένος είην }	-σο	-σθαι	-μένος
Plup.	-μην					
Fut. P.	-ομαι*		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor.	-θην	-θῶ	-θείην	-θητι	-θῆναι	-θείς
1 Fut.	-θήσομαι	Opt. -θησοίμην	Inf. -θήσεσθαι	P. -θησόμενος		

* The Future Perfect λελύσ-ομαι, *I shall have been loosed*, is declined like the Present.

The Second Aorist and Second Future have the same Tense-endings as the First Aorist and First Future, *dropping θ* (except the 2 Aor. Imper. -ηθι).

Write out the Cognate Tenses Passive of γράφω, λέγω, κλείω.

LXXXVI.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN -ω.—MIDDLE VOICE.

The Middle Voice denotes an action which the Agent does *to* or *for himself*, or gets done for his benefit; as, λύομαι, *I loose myself* or *for myself*.

The Tenses of the Middle Voice are generally like the Passive in Greek, excepting the Future and Aorists, which are as follows:—

	INDIC.	CONJUNCT.	OPTAT.	IMPR.	INFIN.	PART.
Fut.	λύσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐλύσ-άμην	-ωμαι	-αίμην	-αι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
2 Aor.	-όμην	-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-έσθαι	-όμενος

1 AORIST INDICATIVE.	1 AOR. OPTAT.	1 AOR. IMPER.
S. ἐ-λύ-σάμην, <i>I loosed myself</i>	λυ-σαίμην	
ἐ-λύ-σω, <i>thou loosedst thyself</i>	λύ-σαιο	λύ-σαι
ἐ-λύ-σατο, <i>he loosed himself</i>	λύ-σαιτο	λυ-σάσθω
Pl. ἐ-λυ-σάμεθα, <i>we loosed ourselves</i>	λυ-σαίμεθα	λύ-σασθε
ἐ-λύ-σασθε, <i>ye loosed yourselves</i>	λύ-σαισθε	λυ-σάσθωσαν
ἐ-λύ-σαντο, <i>they loosed themselves</i>	λύ-σαιντο	οἱ σάσθων
D. ἐ-λυ-σάμεθον, <i>we two, &c.</i>	λυ-σαίμεθον	λύ-σασθον
ἐ-λυ-σάσθη, <i>ye or they two, &c.</i>	λυ-σαίσθη	λυ-σάσθων

The Tense-endings not given above are formed regularly.

LXXXVII.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT MIDDLE.

Active.

φυλάσσω, *I guard*
τρέπω, *I turn*
τάσσω, *I order, draw up*
παύω, *I cause to cease*
γυμνάζω, *I exercise*
ἀπνέω, *I fasten*
φαίνω, *I show*
φοβέω, *I frighten*
ποιέω, *I make*

Middle.

φυλάσσομαι, *I guard myself*
τρέπομαι, *I turn myself*
τάσσομαι, *I draw myself up*
παύομαι, *I cease*
γυμνάζομαι, *I exercise myself*
ἀπνέομαι, *I touch*
φαίνομαι, *I appear*
φοβέομαι, -οὔμαι, *I fear*
ποιέομαι, -οὔμαι, *I make for myself*

RULE 28.—Verbs of the *senses*, except *seeing*, commonly take the Genitive after them.

Ἐγὼ ἄπτομαί σου. Τίς ἄπτεταί μου; Ἡμεῖς φυλασσόμεθα. Ὁ ναύτης ἐν πλοίῳ ἐφυλάσσετο. Ὁ λύκος ἐπὶ τὰ πρόβατα τρέπεται. Τοῖς Πέρσαις πόλεμον ποιοῦνται. Οὐκ ἐπαύοντο διδάσκοντες Ἰησοῦν τὸν Χριστόν. Ἐζήτει ἄπτεσθαι αὐτοῦ. Ὑμεῖς οἱ φοβούμενοι Θεὸν, ἀκούετε. Τί ὑμῖν φαίνεται; Τοὺς στρατιώτας εἶδεν ἐν πεδίῳ γυμιαζομένους.

LXXXVIII.

FUTURE AND FIRST AND SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

The Future Middle is formed from the Future Active by changing -ω to -ομαι; as, λύσ-ω, λύσ-ομαι.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding -μην; as, ἔλυσα, ἔλυσά-μην.

The Second Aorist Middle is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing -ον to -όμην.

Form the Fut. and First Aor. Mid. of the Verbs in Lesson 87.

The Numerals from five to one hundred are not declined.

FIG. NAME.	FIG. NAME.	FIG. NAME.	FIG. NAME.
α' εἷς, one	δ' τέσσαρες, four	ζ' ἑπτὰ, seven	ι' δέκα, ten
β' δύο, two	ε' πέντε, five	η' ὀκτώ, eight	ια' ἑνδεκα, eleven
γ' τρεῖς, three	ς' ἕξ, six	θ' ἑννέα, nine	ιβ' δώδεκα, twelve

Ὁ πολέμιος ἐν νηὶ ἐφυλάξατο. Ἐγὼ καὶ φυλάζομαι. Οἱ πολῖται κατὰ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐτάξαντο. Ὁ ἐχθρὸς τραπόμενος ἔφυγεν. Ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν. Ἦψατό μου τις τῶν ἰματίων. Τίς ὁ ἀψάμενός μου; Ὁ Ἡρόδοτος κοινὴν ἔγραψεν

ἱστορίαν ἐν ἑννέα βιβλίοις. Δέκα τῶν ἀρτίων μου ἤρπασεν ὁ λύκος. Ἑπτὰ ἄρτους ἔχομεν.

Give the derivation of Octa-gon (*γωνία, corner, angle*), Hexa-gon, Penta-gon, Deca-gon, Tetra-gon, Poly-gon, Tri-gono-metry, Hept-archy, Tetr-arch, Deca-logue, Tri-pod, Octo-pus (*ποῦς*).

LXXXIX.

MIDDLE VERBS.

Some Middle Verbs have a Perfect of the Active form.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
γίγνομαι (οἱ γίν-)	γενήσομαι	γέγονα	ἔγενόμην, <i>I become, am made</i>
βούλομαι	βουλήσομαι	βέβουλα	<i>I wish</i>
ἔρχομαι	ἐλεύσομαι	ἔληλυθα	ἦλθον, <i>I come</i>
πορεύομαι	πορεύσομαι	πεπόρευμαι	<i>I go, travel</i>
θεέομαι	θεάσομαι	τεθείμαι	<i>I view, gaze at</i>

RULE 29.—Copulative Verbs, such as *εἰμί, I am, γίγνομαι, I become*, take after them a word in the same Case as the Subject.

Ὁ κροκόδειλος ἐξ ἐλαχίστου γίγνεται μέγιστος. Τῆς νυκτὸς ἔρχονται οἱ κλέπται ἵνα κλέψωσι. Τί ὧδε ἐληλύθατε; Οὐκ ἦλθόν σε καλέσαι. Ἐλεύσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τοῦ θεοῦ θέλοντος. Εἶδόν σε ἐρχόμενον πρὸς ἐμέ. Τοὺς ἀγῶνας τεθεάμεθα. Εἰ βούλει ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον πίστευσον ὅτι κακὸς εἶ. Οἱ τὴν σοφίαν φιλοῦντες σοφώτατοι γενήσονται. Ὅς ἂν θέλῃ πρῶτος γενέσθαι, ἔσται πάντων δούλος. Ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπορεύθησαν σταδίους τρεῖς εἰς τὴν κώμην.

Give the derivation of Theatre, Amphi-theatre, Genesis.

XC.

MOODS OF THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Form all the Cognate Tenses Middle of γίγνομαι, πορεύομαι, φοβέομαι, ἄπτομαι, ἐγείρομαι.

Αἴγυπτ-ος, -ου (m.), *Egypt*.

Γίγνου (οἱ γίνου) ἀεὶ πιστός. Πορεύου εἰς Αἴγυπτον. Λέγω τῷ δούλῳ μου Πορεύθητι, καὶ πορεύεται. Μὴ φοβείσθε, φίλοι. Μή μου ἄπτου. Λέγω σοι, ἐγέρθητι. Εἶπεν ὁ Θεός, Γενηθήτω φῶς· καὶ ἐγένετο. Ἐὰν βούλη σοφὸς γενέσθαι, μάνθανε. Τοὺς παῖδας διδάξομεν, ἵνα σοφώτεροι γίνωνται. Μὴ γένοιτο. Ἐὰν ἄψωμαι τῶν ἱματίων αὐτοῦ, σωθήσομαι. Παρήσαν πολλοὶ ἵνα τοὺς ἀγῶνας θεάσαιντο.

XCII.

SOME IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.	
ὁράω	ὄψομαι	ἑώρακα	εἶδον,	<i>I see</i>
βαίνω	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	ἔβην,	<i>I go, walk</i>
πίπτω	πεσοῦμαι	πέπτωκα	ἔπεσον,	<i>I fall</i>
λαμβάνω	λήψομαι	εἵληφα	ἔλαβον,	<i>I receive, take</i>
φέρω	οἴσω (1 Aor. ἤνεγκα)	ἐνήσχα	ἔνεγκον	<i>I bear, bring</i>
ἀποθνήσκω	ἀποθανοῦμαι		ἀπέθανον,	<i>I die</i>

Ἀρίμνηστ-ος, ου (m.), *Arimnestus*.

Μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν Θεὸν ὄψονται. Τί σὺ ὄρᾳς; Ὁ ἐὰν ἦ δίκαιος, λήψεσθε. Ἐν ὀργῇ πάντα γίνονται κακά. Πίπτει εἰς τὸ πῦρ. Ἀπὸ δένδρου ἔπεσον. Φέρετέ μοι δηνάριον ἵνα ἴδω. Ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἔβη φεύγων. Τί ἔχεις ὃ οὐκ ἔλαβες; Τὸ δῶρον ἐλάβομεν, ὃ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἔπεμψας. Ἄξιός ἐστι δόξαν λαβεῖν. Ἔμαθον ὅτι ἀπέθανες. Ἀρίμνηστος, ἐρωτηθεὶς 'τί μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ἀνθρώποις;' εἶπε, 'τὸ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν.'

XCII.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION (-εὺς, -ης, -ος).

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in -εὺς.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		
N.	βασιλ-εὺς, king (m.)	N.V.	βασιλ-έες	} -εῖς	N.V.A.	βασιλ-έε
V.	βασιλ-εῦ	A.	βασιλ-έας		G.D.	βασιλ-έου
A.	βασιλ-εῦ, -ῆ	G.	βασιλ-έων			
Γ.	βασιλ-έως, -έως	D.	βασιλ-εῦσι			
D.	βασιλ-εῖ, -εῖ					

Neuter Nouns in -ος.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	
N.V.A.	τείχ-ος, wall (n.)	N.V.A.	τείχ-εα, -η	N.V.A.	τείχ-εε, -η
G.	τείχ-εος, -ους	G.	τείχ-έων, -ῶν	G.D.	τείχ-έου, -οῦ
D.	τείχ-εῖ, -ει	D.	τείχ-εσι		

Masculines in -ης are contracted as the Masculine of ἀληθής.

ADJECTIVES IN -ης, ἀληθής, true.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>			
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.		
N.	ἀληθ-ής	N.V.	ἀληθ-έες	} -εῖς	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ
V.	ἀληθ-ές	A.	ἀληθ-έας		ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ
A.	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ	G.	ἀληθ-έων, -ῶν		
G.	ἀληθ-έος, -οῦς	D.	ἀληθ-έσι		
D.	ἀληθ-εῖ, -εῖ				

Dual (all genders).

N.V.A. ἀληθ-έε

G.D. ἀληθ-έου, -οῦ

To compare Adjectives in -ης, add -τερος, -τατος to the First Case of the Neuter.

XCIII.

κ. and ρ.

ψευδ-ής

φιλο-μαθ-ής

πολυ-μαθ-ής

κ. only.

γον-εύς, parent

ιερ-εύς, priest

ἀρχ-ιερ-εύς, chief-priest

γραμματ-εύς, scribe

Ἀλεξανδρ-εύς, Alexandrian

κ.

ψευδ-ές, false, lying

φιλομαθ-ές, fond of learning

πολυ-μαθ-ές, very learned.

κράτ-ος, power, rule

γέν-ος, family, race

τέλ-ος, end, finish

ἔθν-ος, nation

κάλλ-ος, beauty

ἄνθ-ος, flower

Τὸν Θεὸν φοβεῖσθε· τὸν βασιλέα τιμᾶτε. Τὰ ἀληθῆ ἀεὶ λέγε. Τὰ ψευδῆ μὴ λέγε, ὁ γὰρ Θεὸς σε ἀκούει, καὶ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς βασιλέων ἐστί. Δικαία γλῶσσα κράτος ἔχει μέγα. Ἐὰν ᾗς φιλομαθής, ἔσει πολυμαθής. Τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ τείχους ἐπὶ τῆ πέτρα ἐστίν. Οὐκ ἐθαύμασας τὸ κάλλος τῶν ἀνθῶν; Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῷ γένει ἐστί. Κύριος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονέων. Οἱ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἱερεῖς εἰδώλοις ἔθυσαν. Οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς κατέκριναν τὸν Ἰησοῦν. Ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος, λέγει ὁ Κύριος.

Give the derivation of Genea-logy, Poly-anthus, Chrys-anthemum, Antho-logy, Theo-cracy, Aristo-cracy (ἄριστοι, nobles), Demo-cracy (δῆμος, people), Auto-crat, Hier-archy; the prefix Pseudo- in Pseudo-prophet, Pseud-onym, &c.

CONTRACTIONS OF FEMININE NOUNS IN -ΩΣ OR -Ω,—αἰδώς, modesty.

Sing. N. αἰδ-ώς, V. -οῖ, A. -όα, -ῶ, G. -όος, -οῦς, D. -οῖ, -οῖ.

XCIV.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION (-υς, -υ, -ις, -ι).

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in -υς, -ις.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>
N.	πῆχ-υς, <i>cubit</i> (m.)	N.V.	πῆχ-εες	} N.V.A. πῆχ-εε
V.	πῆχ-υ	A.	πῆχ-εας	
A.	πῆχ-υν	G.	πῆχ-έων	
G.	πῆχ-εος, -εως	D.	πῆχ-εσι	
D.	πῆχ-εῖ, -εἰ			

Nouns in -ις have -ι wherever those in -υς have -υ.

Sing. N. πόλ-ις, *city* (f.), V. πόλ-ι̃, A. πόλ-ιν, &c., like πῆχ-υς.

Neuter Nouns in -υ, -ι.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>
N.V.A.	ἄστ-υ, <i>city</i> (n.)	N.V.A.	ἄστ-εα, -η	N.V.A. ἄστ-εε
G.	ἄστ-εος, -εως	G.	ἄστ-έων	G.D. ἄστ-έου
D.	ἄστ-εῖ, -εἰ	D.	ἄστ-εσι	

ADJECTIVES IN -υς, -εἰα, -υ, ὀξύς, *sharp*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>				
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.		
N.	ὀξ-ύς	ὀξ-εἰα	ὀξ-ύ	} N. ὀξ-έες	ὀξ-εἰαι	ὀξ-έα	
V.	ὀξ-ύ	ὀξ-εἰα	ὀξ-ύ		} -εἰς	ὀξ-εἰας	ὀξ-έα
A.	ὀξ-ύν	ὀξ-εἰαν	ὀξ-ύ	G. ὀξ-έων		ὀξ-εἰων	ὀξ-έων
G.	ὀξ-έος	ὀξ-εἰας	ὀξ-έος	D. ὀξ-έσι		ὀξ-εἰαις	ὀξ-έσι
D.	ὀξ-εῖ, -εἰ	ὀξ-εἰα	ὀξ-εῖ, -εἰ				

Dual.

N.V.A. ὀξ-έε ὀξ-εἰᾶ ὀξ-έε
 G.D. ὀξ-έου ὀξ-εἰαιῶ ὀξ-έου

Adjectives in -υς are compared by changing -υς into -ων, -ιστος; less commonly by adding -τερος, -τατος to the Neuter.

XCIV.

M.	F.	N.
βαρ-ύς	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ, heavy
ταχ-ύς	ταχ-εῖα	ταχ-ύ, quick, swift
ἡδ-ύς	ἡδ-εῖα	ἡδ-ύ, sweet
γλυκ-ύς	γλυκ-εῖα	γλυκ-ύ, sweet
πῆχ-υς, fore-arm, cubit	πίστ-ις, faith	ἄστυ, city
πέλεκ-υς, axe	δύναμ-ις, power, force	σινάπ-ι or
ὄφ-ις, snake, serpent	φύσις, nature, character	σινάπ-υ } mustard
	ἀνάστᾱσ-ις, resurrection	

κόκκ-ος (m.), grain, seed; ὡς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible (RULE 26).

Ὁξεῖς εἰσιν οἱ πόδες τῶν πονηρῶν. Ταῦτα τὰ ἄνθη γλυκέα μοι φαίνεται. Οἱ στρατιῶται πρὸ τοῦ τείχους τοῦ ἄστεως τεταγμένοι εἰσίν. Ἄνῆρ ἄνδρα καὶ πόλις πόλιν σώζει. Οἱ πολῖται τὰ τῆς πόλεως εὖ πράττουσι. Γίγνεσθε φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεις. Ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε. Ἀνάστασις ἔσται νεκρῶν, δικαίων καὶ ἀδίκων, κατὰ δύναμιν Θεοῦ. Ἡμεν φύσει τέκνα ὀργῆς. Ὁ κόκκος σιναπέως ἐλάχιστος μὲν ἔστι, καὶ γίγνεται δένδρον μέγα. Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν μητρὸς ἡδίων τέκνοιο. Οἱ πελέκεις ὀξύτατοί εἰσι. Ταχὺ ἔρχομαι. Κέλευσον αὐτοῖς ἵνα ὡς τάχιστα ἔλθωσι.

Give the derivation of Police, Policy, Metro-polis, Necro-polis, Heliopolis; the suffix -ple or -pol in Constantino-ple, Sevasto-pol, &c.; Baro-meter, Oxy-gen (γεννάω), Glycerine, Physical, Physi-ology, Dynamics.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER IN -ας.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.V.A. κέρ-ας, a horn (n.)	κέρ-ᾶτα, -α	κέρ-ᾶτε, -α
G. -ᾶτος, -ως	-ᾶτων, -ῶν	-ᾶτοι, -ῶν
D. -ᾶτι, -ᾶ	-ᾶσι	

XCVI.

ἵστημι, *I place*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
ἵστ-ημι	ἵστ-ην	ἵστ-ῶ	ἵστ-αίην	ἵστ-ἄθι οἱ -η	ἵστ-ᾶναι
-ης	-ης	-ῆς	-αίης	-ἄτω	
-ησι	-η	-ῆ	-αίη	-ατε	
-ᾶμεν	-ᾶμεν	-ῶμεν	-αί(η)μεν	-άτωσαν	ἵστ-άς
-άτε	-άτε	-ῆτε	-αί(η)τε	οἱ -άντων	(as πάς)
-ᾶσι	-ᾶσαν	-ῶσι	-αῖεν	-ατον	
-ᾶτον	-ᾶτην	-ῆτον	-αί(η)την	-άτων	
2 Aorist	ἕστ-ην (as ἐλύθην)	στ-ῶ (as ἀβοῦε)	στ-αίην (as ἀβοῦε)	στ-ῆθι οἱ -α (as λύθητι*)	στ-ῆναι στ-άς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

* Except στάντων.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
ἵστᾶ-μαι	ἵστᾶ-μην	ἵστ-ῶμαι	ἵστ-αίμην	ἵστ-ᾶσο	ἵστ-ασθαι
(as λέλυμαι)	(as ἐλελύμην)	-ῆ &c.	-αῖο &c.	(as λέλυσο)	-άμενος

The other tenses of verbs in -μι are like the Verb in -ω.

ἵστημι; F. στήσω, *I place or set up*; P. ἕστηκα; 2 A. ἕστην, *I stood*.
 ἀνίστημι; F. ἀναστήσω; P. ἀνέστηκα; 2 A. ἀνέστην, *I raise up*;
 φημί; F. φήσω; 2 Aor. ἔφην, *I say*. [Mid. *I rise*.
 δύνᾶ-μαι (mid.); F. δυνήσομαι; P. δεδύνημαι, *I am able*.

Τί φής; Ἀῦριον, φησίν, ἀκούσῃ αὐτοῦ. Φασί τινες ἡμᾶς οὕτω λέγειν. Ἴδου, ἕστηκα ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν. Σὺ στήθι ἐκεῖ. Ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα. Ἴπποι παρ' ἄρμασιν ἕστησαν. Ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεύς. Ἀναστὰς πορεύθητι. Καὶ ἀναστὰς ἐπορεύθη. Ἀναστήσεται ὁ ἀδελφός σου. Πιστεύομεν ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἀπέθανε καὶ ἀνέστη. Ἡ ναῦς οὐ δύναται σωθῆναι.

XCVII.

τίθημι, *I put*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRS. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERRAT.	INFIN. & PART.
τίθ-ημι	ἐτίθ-ην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-είην	τίθ-ει (ετι)	τιθ-έναι
-ης	-ης	-ῆς	-είης	-ετω	
-ησι	-η	-ῆ	-είη	-ετε	
-εμεν	-εμεν	-ῶμεν	-εί(η)μεν	-έτωσαν	τιθ-είς
-ετε	-ετε	-ῆτε	-εί(η)τε	οτ -έντων	(as λυθείς)
-εἶσι*	-εσαν	-ῶσι	-εἶεν	-ετον	
-ετον	-έτην	-ῆτον	-εί(η)την	-έτων	
2 Aorist	ἔθ-ην	θ-ῶ	θ-είην	θ-έτι οτ -ές	θ-εῖναι
* Οτ -εῖσι.	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	θ-εῖς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRS. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERRAT.	INFIN.	PART.
τίθε-μαι	ἐτιθέ-μην	τιθ-ῶμαι	τιθ-είμην	τιθ-εσο	-εσθαι	-έμενος
(as λάλυμαι)	(as ἐλελύμην)	-ῆ, &c.	-εῖο, &c.	(as λάλυσο)		
2 Aorist	ἔθ-έμην†	θ-ῶμαι	θ-είμην	θ-οὔ(θέσο)	θ-έσθαι	θ-έμενος

† -ου, -ετο ; -έμεθα, -εσθε, -ετο ; -έμεθαν, -εσθην.

τίθημι ; F. θήσω ; 1 A. ἔθηκα ; P. τέθεικα ; 2 A. ἔθην, *I put, place.*

ἵημι ; F. ἤσω ; 1 A. ἤκα, *I send, send away, let go.*

ἀφίημι ; F. ἀφήσω, *I send forth, discharge, forgive, abandon.*

Ἄνδρας κακοὺς ἐν φυλακῇ τιθέασιν. Αἴρεις δὲ οὐκ ἔθηκας. Τὴν ψυχὴν μου ὑπὲρ σου θήσω. Ἔθηκε τὸ θεμέλιον τοῦ πύργου ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν. Ποῦ τεθείκατε τὸ βιβλίον ; Ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν. Τίς δύναται ἀφίεναι ἀμαρτίας, εἰ μὴ ὁ μόνος ὁ Θεός ; Ἄφέντες αὐτὸν πάντες ἔφυγον.

XCVIII.

δίδωμι, *I give*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
δίδ-ωμι	ἔδιδ-ων	διδ-ῶ	διδ-οίην	διδ-οθι οἱ -ου	διδ-όναι
-ως	-ως	-ῶς	-οίης	-ότω	
-ωσι	-ω	-ῶ	-οίη	-οτε	
-ομεν	-ομεν	-ῶμεν	-οί(η)μεν	-ύτωσαν	διδ-ούς
-οτε	-οτε	-ῶτε	-οί(η)τε	οἱ -όντων	-όντα
-άσι*	-οσαν	-ῶσι	-οῖεν	-οτον	etc.
-οτον	-ότην	-ῶτον	-οί(η)την	-ότων	(like ὦν)
2 Aorist	ἔδ-ων	ἔ-ῶ	δ-οίην οἱ -φήν	δ-ός	δ-οῦναι
* Οἱ -οῦσι.	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	δ-ούς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
δίδο-μαι (as λένμαι)	ἔδιδό-μην (as ἐλελύμην)	διδ-ῶμαι*	διδ-οίμην -οῖο, &c.	δίδο-οσο (as λένσο)	-οσθαι	-όμενος
2 Aorist	δέό-μην†	δ-ῶμαι*	δ-οίμην	δ-οῦ(δόσο)	δ-όσθαι	δ-όμενος

* -φ, -ῶται; -όμεθα, -ώσθε, -ῶνται; -όμεθον, -ώσθον.

† -ου, -οτο; -όμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο; -όμεθον, -όσθην.

δίδωμι; F. δώσω; 1 Aor. ἔδωκα; P. δέδωκα; 2. Aor. ἔδων, *I give*.

ἀπο-δίδωμι; F. δώσω, *I give back, pay, render*.

μᾶλλον, *more, rather*; ἔξεστι, *it is lawful*; ἤ, *than, or*; κῆνος-ος, *tribute*.

Ὁ κριτής τὰ ἀθλα τοῖς ἀρίστοις δίδωσι. Διδούσι σοι στέφανον χρυσοῦν. Δὸς τὴν χεῖρά μοι. Δίδοτε καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν. Μακάριόν ἐστι μᾶλλον δίδοναι ἢ λαμβάνειν. Ἐξεστι κῆνον Καίσαρι δοῦναι ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν, ἢ μὴ δώμεν; Ἀπόδοτε τὰ Καίσαρος Καίσαρι, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τῷ Θεῷ. Χάρις χάριτι ἀποδίδεται. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ

XCIX.

δείκνυμι, I show.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
δείκν-ῦμι	ἔδεικν-ῦν	δείκνύ-ω	δείκνύ-οιμι	δείκν-ῦθι α-υ	δείκνύ-ναι
-ῦς	-ῦς	-ης	-οις	-ῦτω	
-ῦσι	-ῦ	-ῆ	-οι	-ῦτε	Μ. δείκν-ῦς -ῦντα
-ῦμεν	-ῦμεν	(as λύ-ω)	(as λύοιμι)	-ῦτωσαν	Φ. δείκν-ῦσα -ῦσαν
-ῦτε	-ῦτε			ΟΓ -ῦντων	Ν. δείκν-ῦν -ῦν
-ῦάσι	-ῦσαν			-ῦτον	
ΟΓ -ῦσι	-ἴτην			-ῦτων	
-ῦτον					

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
δείκνῦ-μαι	ἔδεικνῦ-μην	-ωμαι	-οίμην	δείκνῦ-σο	δείκνῦ-σθαι
(as λέλυμαι)	(as ἐλελύμην)	(as λύωμαι)	(as λυοίμην)	(as λέλυσο)	-μενος

δείκν-ῦμι οἱ -ῦω; F. δείξω; P. δέδειχα, I show, point out.

ζώνν-ῦμι οἱ -ῦω; F. ζώσω, I gird, buckle on.

ρήγγν-ῦμι οἱ ῦω; F. ῥήξω, I break or burst through, rend.

ὄμν-υμι οἱ -ῦω; F. ὀμόσω; P. ὀμώμοκα, I swear, take an oath.

κάν (καὶ ἂν), even if, although.

Δείκνυμί σοι ἃ εἶδον. Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσι μόνος. Δείξατέ μοι δηρᾶριον. Ἐζώνυες σεαυτὸν εἰς μάχην. Ῥήγγυται τὸ τεῖχος τῆς πόλεως. Ῥήξαντες ἕκαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ στολήν ἐπορεύθησαν. Ἐδείξεν αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ. Ὀρκιον φεύγε, κἀν δικαίως ὀμνύης. Πρὸ πάντων μὴ ὀμνύετε.

Give the derivation of (see 96-99) Stem, System (σύν), Apo-stasy, Ec-stasy, Statics, Statistics, Hydro-statics, Theme, Thesis, Hypo-thesis, Syn-thesis, Epi-thet, Dose, Anti-dote, An-ec-dote.

C.

COGNATE TENSES OF εἰμί, *I am*.

INDIC.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres. εἰμί	ὦ	εἶην	ἴσθι	εἶναι	ὦν
Imp. ἦν or ἦμην					
Fut. ἔσομαι		ἔσοίμην		ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος

εἶμι, *I go, or will go*.

	Singular.		Plural.			Dual.	
Pres. Ind.	εἶμι	εἶ	εἶσι	ἴμεν	ἴτε	ἴασι	ἴτον
Imp. Ind.	ἦειν	ἦεις	ἦει	ἦειμεν	ἦειτε	ἦεσαν	ἦείτην
Pres. Imper.	ἴθι	ἴτω			ἴτε	ἴτωσαν	ἴτον ἴτων
						οἱ ἰόντων	

COGNATE TENSES OF εἶμι.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
εἶμι	ἦειν	ἴω	ἴοιμι	ἴθι	ἰέναι	ἰών

ATTIC DECLENSION (*rarely used*).

(Contracted from the Second Declension.)

ἴλα-ος, -ον, *gracious, propitious*.

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	ALL GENDERS.
N.V.	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ω	ἴλε-ω	ἴλε-ω
A.	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ω	"
G.	ἴλε-ω		ἴλε-ων		ἴλε-ων
D.	ἴλε-φ		ἴλε-φς		"

Decline λε-ός (λαός), *people* (m.), as the Masculine, and ἀνώγε-ων (ἀνώγαιον), *upper room* (n.), as the Neuter, of ἴλε-ως.

[Words not previously given are found on the next page.]

1.

Φίλιππος, ὁ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατὴρ, γενόμενος κριτὴς δυοῖν πονηροῖν, ἐκέλευσε τὸν μὲν φεύγειν ἐκ Μακεδονίας, τὸν δὲ ἕτερον διώκειν.

2.

Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἔλθων, καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ.

3.

Ζήνων εἶπε, διὰ τοῦτο δύο ὦτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἓν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν.

4.

Διογένης πρὸς τινα πυθόμενον, ποία ὥρα δεῖ ἀριστᾶν, εἰ μὲν πλούσιος, ἔφη, ὅταν θέλῃ, εἰ δὲ πένης, ὅταν ἔχη.

5.

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῦγμα περιέφερε.

6.

Κύων, κρέας φέρων, ποταμὸν διέβαινε· θεασάμενος δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιάν ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος, ὑπέλαβεν ἕτερον κύνα εἶναι κρέας κατέχοντα· καὶ ἀφείλε τὸ ἴδιον, ὥρμησε τὸ ἕκεινου λαβεῖν· ἀπώλεσε δὲ ἀμφότερα· τὸ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἦν· ὃ δὲ κατεῖχεν, ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος κατεσύρετο.

7.

Γυνὴ τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε, καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὠν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ὡς εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄρνιθι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄρνις πιμελῆς γενομένη οὐδ' ἄπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἔδύνατο.

[Numbers refer to the Lessons.]

1.

γενόμενος, 2 aor. part. of γίνομαι. δυοῖν (71). ἕτερος, -α, -ον, other. Μακεδονία, -ας (f.), Macedonia.

2.

Διογένης, -εος (m.), Diogenes. Μύνδος, -ου (m.), Myndus. Μύνδιος, -α -ον, of Myndus. πύλη, -ης (f.), gate. μή (44), lest. ἐξέλθῃ, from ἐξέρχομαι (87), I go or come out.

3.

Ζήνων, -ωνος (m.), Zeno. πλείων (76). ἥττων, -ον (no pos.), less; sup. ἥκιστος.

4.

πυνθάνομαι, f. πεύσομαι, p. τέπυσμαι, 2 Aor. ἐπυθόμην, I ask, enquire. ποῖος, -α, -ον, what, what sort of? ἀριστ-άω, -ήσω, I take the ἀριστον, breakfast. πέν-ης, -ηται (m.), a poor man.

5.

σχολαστικός, -οῦ (m.), one at leisure, idler, simpleton. οἰκία, -ας (f.), house. δείγμα, -τος (n.), sample, pattern. περι-φέρω (91), I carry about.

6.

κρέας, -τος, meat, flesh. δια-βαίνω (91), I cross over. ὑπο-λαμβάνω (91), I suppose, imagine. κατ-έχω, καθ-έξω, I hold, possess. ἀφείς, part. of ἀφίημι (97). ὀρμ-άω, -ήσω, I make an effort. τὸ ἴδιον, his own. τὸ ἐκείνου (supply κρέας), that of the other. ἀπ-όλλυμι, -ολέσω, -ώλεκα, I lose, destroy. ἀμφότερος, -α, -ον, both. τὸ μὲν (13). οὐκ ἦν, did not exist. ρεύμα, -τος (n.), stream. κατα-σύρω, I carry down or away.

7.

χήρ-α, -ας (f.), a widow. ὄρνις (f.), hen (66). τίκτω, τέξομαι, τέτοκα, ἔτεκον, I beget or produce. ὡς, that. κριθ-ή, -ῆς (f.), barley. παραβάλλω (49), I throw to. δίς, twice. πιμελ-ής, -ές, fat. οὐδέ, not even. ἀπαξ, once.

[Words on the next page.]

Ἄνθρωπος ἀποδημῶν ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἰδίους δούλους, καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ᾧ μὲν ἔδωκε πέντε τάλαντα, ᾧ δὲ δύο, ᾧ δὲ ἓν· ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν· καὶ ἀπεδήμησεν εὐθέως. πορευθεῖς δὲ ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβὼν εἰργάσατο ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίησεν ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα. ὡσαύτως καὶ ὁ τὰ δύο, ἐκέρδησε καὶ αὐτὸς ἄλλα δύο. ὁ δὲ τὸ ἐν λαβὼν ἀπελθὼν ὠρυξεν ἐν τῇ γῆ, καὶ ἀπέκρυψε τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ. Μετὰ δὲ χρόνου πολὺν ἔρχεται ὁ κύριος τῶν δούλων ἐκείνων, καὶ συναίρει μετ' αὐτῶν λόγον. καὶ προσελθὼν ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβὼν προσήνεγκεν ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα, λέγων· Κύριε, πέντε τάλαντά μοι παρέδωκας· ἴδε, ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς. Ἔφη δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ· Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· ἐπὶ ὀλίγα ἦς πιστὸς, ἐπὶ πολλῶν σε καταστήσω· εἰσελθε εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ κυρίου σου. Προσελθὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ τὰ δύο τάλαντα λαβὼν, εἶπε· Κύριε, δύο τάλαντά μοι παρέδωκας· ἴδε, ἄλλα δύο τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς. Ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ· Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· ἐπὶ ὀλίγα ἦς πιστὸς, ἐπὶ πολλῶν σε καταστήσω· εἰσελθε εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ κυρίου σου. Προσελθὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ τὸ ἐν τάλαντον εἰληφὼς, εἶπε· Κύριε, ἔγνω σε, ὅτι σκληρὸς εἶ ἄνθρωπος, θερίζων ὅπου οὐκ ἔσπειρας, καὶ συνάγων ὅθεν οὐ δισκόρπισας· καὶ φοβηθεῖς, ἀπελθὼν ἔκρυψα τὸ τάλαντόν σου ἐν τῇ γῆ· ἴδε, ἔχεις τὸ σόν. Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Πονηρὲ δοῦλε καὶ ὀκηρὲ, ᾗδεις ὅτι θερίζω ὅπου οὐκ ἔσπειρα, καὶ συνάγω ὅθεν οὐ δισκόρπισα· ἔδει οὖν σε βαλεῖν τὸ ἀργύριόν μου τοῖς τραπεζίταις· καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐγὼ ἐκομισάμην ἂν τὸ ἐμὸν σὺν τόκῳ. ἄρατε οὖν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τάλαντον,

καὶ δότε τῷ ἔχοντι τὰ δέκα τάλαντα. Τῷ γὰρ ἔχοντι παντὶ δοθήσεται, καὶ περισσευθήσεται· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος, καὶ ὁ ἔχει, ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. Καὶ τὸν ἀχρεῖον δοῦλον ἐκβάλετε εἰς τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων.

ἀποδη-έω, f. -ήσω, *I go abroad*. παρα-δίδομι (98), *I give over, entrust, deliver up*. ὑπάρ-χω, f. -ξω, *I begin* (τὰ ὑπ., *property*). εὐθέως, *immediately*. ἐργ-άζομαι, f. -άσομαι, 1 Aor. εἰργασάμην, p. εἰργασμαι, *I work, trade*. ὡσαύτως, *so also, likewise*. κερδ-αίνω, f. -άνῳ, or -ήσω, *I make a profit, gain*. ἀπ-έρχομαι (89), *I go away*. ἀπο-κρύπτω (33), *I hide away*. ἀργύριον, -ον (n.), *money*. συν-αίρω (48) λόγον, *I settle accounts*. προσ-έρχομαι (89), *I come to*. προσ-φέρω (91), *I bring*. ἴδε (see εἶδον). ὀλίγ-ος, -η, -ον, *few*. καθ-ίστημι (96), *I set over, appoint as ruler*. εἰσ-έρχομαι (89), *I enter into*; with χαρά (*joy, pleasure*), *I enjoy the favour*. δὲ καὶ, *and also*. εἰληφώς, perf. part. of λαμβάνω (91). σκληρ-ός, -ά, -όν, *hard, harsh*. θερί-ζω, f. -σω, *I reap*. συν-άγω (34), *I gather in*. ὅθεν, *whence*. δια-σκορπ-ίζω, f. -ίσω, *I scatter (seed)*. ἀπο-κρίνω (mid.), *I answer, reply* (49). ἄκνηρ-ός, -ά, -όν, *lazy, idle*. ἔδει, imp. of δεῖ. τραπεζίτης, -ου (m.), *one who keeps an exchange table* (τράπεζα), *banker*. κομί-ζω, f. -σω, *I get back, receive*. τόκος, -ον (m.), *interest*. περισσεύω, *I abound*, (pass.) *I have more than enough*. ἀρθήσεται, from αἶρω (48). ἀχρεῖ-ος, -ον, *useless*. σκότος, -εος (n.), *darkness*. ἐξώτερ-ος, -α, -ον, *without, outside*. κλαυθμός, -οῦ (m.), *weeping*. βρυγμός, -οῦ (m.), *grinding, gnashing*.

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OR THE

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* * * * *

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'And here comes a point on which we thoroughly go along with Mr. MORRIS. It is the merest superstition to think that Latin is somehow the road to Greek, or that Greek somehow requires a previous knowledge of Latin. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that Greek, as it is the more attractive, is also the easier language of the two. We should, on the whole, go so far as to recommend those who mean to learn both languages to begin with Greek. The only objection to this course is, that those who have begun with Greek, and have learned to love Greek, are apt to be disgusted when they are set to learn Latin.'

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